

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Edito

We are verily guilty concerning our brother therefore is this distress come upon us.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

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THE PHILANTHROPIST

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Philanthropist.

PUTNAM, January 19th, 1839. Mr. A. A. Guthrie-Sir, in compliance with the wishe of a number of citizens, who have read your communication to our representatives in the Legislature on the subject of the Kentucky Commission, I request the favor of a copy for publication.

Very respectfully yours, LEVI WHIPPLE. L. WHIPPLE, Esq.:

Respectfully your friend,

A. A. GUTHRIE. Putnam, January 19, 1939.

Messes. Goddaud & Chanbers: Gentlemen,-By the "Register" received this morning.

with it is regard to enactments for the protection of their petrate the accursed deed with more deliberation themslave property! And is it possible that Kentucky expects selves. a legislature of Ohio to do a deed of such unparalleled folly constitution declares, that "all men are born equally free She asks a State, that has called both earth and Heaven to accustomed to undisputed sway, that they have become by the positive commands of God himself; to brand the words, *liar and hypocrite," upon her own forehead, and stand up be fairly stated, and see where the balance stands. They before the nations of the earth, as the willing abettors of the charge us with disturbing the relation of master and slave article of merchandize to be bought and sold in the sham- to be true, what do they amount to! Are they a violation against oppressors. A modest request, truly! a small favor! -how can we refuse? It is only to make ourselves a hissing and a bye-word among all honest men,-to become the murderers of our own good name and our own conscience, and to dare the vengeance of an Omnipotent God. That is all. Shall it be done? Just as you please, gentlemen. It is a blow aimed at Abolition. This we see and know; class of offences which involve no violation of statute law, but as Abolitionists, apart from the regard we have for the of the constitution and common law principles, or the law care but little whether these outrageous demands are acceded to or not. In any event, we feel assured that our principles will, and must from the very nature of things, subjecting our persons and effects to unlawful seizure and continue to advance. A compliance may accelerate, but cannot possibly retard them.

Would such a law as is desired, be regarded? In the fear of God, I say, no! No man of conscience, who takes the Word of God as a rule of faith and practice, dare obey such a law; a law law directly opposite, both in letter and ye. We might suffer its penalties, but obey its precepts we of an Ohio freeman: by this last act an esteemed ministe ing the wounds of poor, wayworn and disconsolate men, (and wemen too,) whose only crime is, that some other him innocent, he was again seized by the minions of Sla us for fulfilling the law of Christ, which says, "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so to forced there by slaveholding power! And does Kentucky them?" I put it to every man's conscience, to say, if the talk to us of comity? We charge Slavery with that law of slave's case were his case, whether he would not desire Congress, which does violence to the right of jury-trial, so every good man to bid him God speed, when he should solemnly guarantied to every citizen of Ohio by her constimake an attempt to break from his prison-house? Give what response he may, all human consciousness reflies in of Congress, the lynch-code of the South, which virtually the affirmative. No sophistry, no philosophizing, no special establishes a censorship over the free press of our country; pleading can ever pervert men's judgments, so that they will with denying, and virtually depriving us of the inalienable not know and feel that it is right to help the poor and inno- right of petition; with robbing us of our right of peaceably cent to their "inalienable rights." Slaveholders may threaten-you may legislate-you may meet every wish of Kentucky, in the scope of your enactments,-it will be but labor lost. Your law, like some others which disgrace your statute books, will be but a dead letter; or, if used at all, it will be but as the engine of malice or persecution. It would serve mainly for an enduring monument of the folly, their own dwellings to save their lives. What says comity to

In all conscience, we are already involved deeply enough in the guilt and disgrace of American Slavery; few, if any of the free states, are sunk deeper in degradation than ours. The "black laws" of Ohio are a proverb, and form the subject of contemptuous remark, wherever slavery is not de-fended. Shall we take another step in the descending scale? but a systematic attempt to degrade every laboring man in While the whole civilized world is waking up to the subject these United States; with a deep and abiding design to prove of the colored man's wrongs, and both his body and mind both by precept and example, that the principles on which are being disenthralled by the monarchists of Europe; and our government is founded, are untrue; -with a determina while our sister states are meliorating the free colored man's tion to live down and preach down the rights of man. condition, and exerting all their constitutional power for the alave's deliverance, shall Ohio throw her weight into the op- proof, but I forbear. I ask, are the upholders of this sysposite scale? God forbid! To Vermont, Massachusetts and tem the men to come and talk to us of comity? It is in-New York, the colored man enjoys the rights and privileges sufferable audacity, insulting to the common sense of citizenship. He is a voter, under some restrictions. In Connecticut, as recently as the last spring, Roger M. Sher-

principle long since established, that no treaty, constitution, petuity of the Union. If, however, Slavery persists in drag-

morals or equity, unless it is clearly so expressed; no la-PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY findingus construction is admissible to cover things in themwelves wrong. While I would say to the slave-catcher, take all the Constitution clearly guarantees to you, take your slave, if you can catch him, -but dont ask, much less comof flesh, but not one drop of blood."

Nowhere in the Constitution is there an intimation, that the free states were to go even as far as the Act of Congress of 1793, requires them to go, in sustaining slavery, much less that they should legislate for the protection of slave property. It is the undoubted right and duty of the legislature to secure to all men in the state the right of jury trial, regardless of that law of Congress,

Little could the sages who framed our Constitution, h

expected that instrument to be dragged into the service of listen to argument and meet argument with a slavery, beyond the single clause which permits the recovery of fugitive slaves. They were men who looked for the speedy overthrow of the whole system of domestic servitude. Abolition was popular in those days, members of the onvention were warm advocates of emancipation, their peeches in and out of the convention abundantly prove their honest devotion to universal liberty; some were men Dear Sir,-The communication of which you request bers of anti-slavery societies. The convention would not a copy, was written without the remotest expectation that it stain the constitution with the word clave; it was composed would ever be put to such a use as is contemplated in your of men who had just concluded a long and bloody struggle note; and I am apprehensive that others will attribute your in defence of the doctrine, that "All men are created equal, application, to the undue partiality of friends, rather than and are entitled inclienably to life, liberty, and the pursuit the intrusic worth of the letter. If, however, it can in any of happinses;" and no baser calumny can be cast upon their degree serve to arouse the citizens of Ohio to a sense of self memory, than to say that they framed a constitution which respect, and a defence of their rights, I shall rejoice in the is a palpable denial of these "self-evident truths"-a constitution for perpetuating slavery! If under the Constitution, Kentucky may require Ohio to legislate for the support of Slavery, then its framers, instead of being entitled to the praises and gratitude of the nation, deserve the execuation of all men; -instead of friends, they were the enemies of all I discover that the Legislature of Kentucky has appointed human rights, who in a fierce contest rescued great and holy ssioners to visit the Legislature of Ohio, and confer principles from the ruthless violation of others, only to per-

Does Kentucky ask for legislation on the score of comity and wrong? What is it she asks? That a State, whose The taws of good breeding should be duly regarded. but with what face does Kentucky come and talk to us of comi and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and ty? There is such a thing as reciprocity, and the man who inalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and de- outrages my rights and insults me on all occasions, should fending life and liberty, pursuing and obtaining happiness not ask much of comity. The truth is, our slaveholding and safety." shall legislate for the protection of slavery! neighbors have so long carried all their points, so long been witness her pledge to these "self-evident truths," to forswear force of habit, exceedingly arrogant. It is mortifying to see herself, to prove recreant to her solemn vow, to violate her in what low estimation they hold the free states. They own principles and heroath of allegiance to the cause of Hu- treat us as mere convenient auxiliaries to their greatness, to

Heaven-daring system of American Slavery; to take her by discussing slavery, with aiding slaves who attempt to position side by side with those, who, not content with leave their masters in pursuit of that liberty which we all wresting from men their daily earnings, their wives and claim as belonging to all men; and lastly, that we entice children, convert their very flesh, bones and sinews into an slaves away from their masters. Suppose all these charges bles! She asks us to countenauce and endorse the system of the law of God, or of the Constitution, or the principles of breeding "human cattle" for market; and above all, to of common law? Certainly not; but these charges are not share in the CURSE which Almighty God has fulminated all true: to the first two, the plea of justification may be but in: the last, like the scores of other foolish stories about the dangers of emancipation and amalgamation, are the mere figments of pro-slavery brains. If there are other grievances, they are not brought into the account; thes constitute the head and front of our offending. Now let the other side be heard, and then judge. Passing by all that welfare of our fellow-citizens and the honor of the State, we of God; we charge Slavery with violating the public mails, with seizing and destroying our papers and establishing a system of espionage over our private correspondence with search at the South, making it unsafe for the free citizens of the North to pursue their lawful business at the South, unless they deny the principles of our government. We charge Slavery with outrageous inflictions of lynch-law upon an unoffending citizen, of Ohio; with kidnapping citizens of this state, both white and colored; with offering large bribes spirit, to the Law of God. Such an enactment would be a for the abduction of law-abiding citizens of the free states vain attempt to abrogate some of the most important moral with turning grand juries into engines of oppression, to be obligations which rest upon us. Can we obey it! Judge used in connexion with perjured villains for the destruction never could. What make a law to punish the free and of the gospel was seized and dragged from his business, his christian people of Ohio for feeding the hungry and cover- family and home, oaded like a base felon with irons, and ing the naked,-for binding up the broken hearts, and dress- thrown into a Kentucky jail, where he was compelled to lie in chains for months, and when the Court pronounces men claim them as "personal chattles!" Will you punish very and put under recognizance to answer in a civil suit. in a State where he had not been for nineteen years, until tution. We charge it with a base attempt to legalize by lav assembling-with wresting from us the liberty of speech and the press; -with setting mobs upon us, injuring our houses, burning our churches and public halls; with breaking up our printing presses, with sending bands of armed men into our borders, to seize and insult our citizens and even females, and with forcing white citizens to flee from

the meanness, and wickedness of the legislature who form- all this? We charge Slavery with the murder of a free citizen of a free state, and with the will to effect in that or any other way, the destruction of all those who are supposed to be laboring effectually for its overthrow. Not is our account yet fully made up. We charge the cherished institution of the South, for whose special benefit you are could lengthen out this catalogue and fill a volume with

Is the preservation of the Union the object of your legisman one of the first men in the State, brought forward and lation? I think I have seen it so hinted. So far as the advocated a measure for their enfranchisement. But in Union has for its object the better securing of the rights Ohio, democratic Ohio, the colored man enjoys the right to and liberties of very many of the citizens of the free states breathe, and that's about all. Are we not infamous enough it is already useless, (as I have shown.) Are the free states already? let us not damn ourselves beyond all hope of re- dependent colonies, to be treated like step-children by the slave states? Are the benefits of Union only on our side? But what is the nature of these claims of Kentucky! Do Are we to be driven cternally by soul drivers, with the silly they grow out of the Constitution? "Tis not in the bond." threat of dissolving the Union? I am no advocate for dissuch a favor. I go for the Constitution, but with strict construction, in all solution-Nature seems to have designed these states for cases involving moral questions or human rights. It is a "one people," and nothing but Slavery endangers the per-

ing but but universal sway will satisfy her demands, she must look for disappointment; and if we are threatened with dissolution unless we consent to have our rights of conscience taken away, our presses chained, our mouths padlocked and tions, which could not b our free limbs fettered -- I for one say, the Union costs too pel me, to assist in the felonious deed. "Take your pound much -dissolve as soon as you please; we have incomparably less to lose by it than the South have.

If Kentucky is unable to keep her goods at home now, with the constitutional aid of Ohio, what would she do in the event of dissolution? This asking for legislative aid from Ohio give the best answer. It is time that these insulting demands of the slaveholders were met with demands-their boasting and menacing threats. and dignified defiance. Long enough have we states, crouched to their dictation.

to play the spaniel for the slaveholder I would leave for

It seems to me, that a decent self-respect, and a regard for the cause of truth, both forbid Ohio from granting the demands of Kentucky; and that we cannot long retain the one, or obey the behests of the other, unless we stand erect in defence of our constitution and of universal human rights. Pardon, gentlemen, the length of my letter, and find my apology in the feelings of one, deeply concerned for the velfare of his race and the honor of his native State.

I am respectfully, your humble constituent, A. A. GUTHRIE.

From the Journal & Register.

SENATE OF THE STATE OF OHIO. Debate on the Right of the Negroes to Petition. IN SENATE, January 19, 1839. Mr. Wade presented the petition of certain colored per-

ons. praying an act of incorporation for a School Com-Mr. Holmes moved that the petition be rejected; he did not acknowledge the right of that portion of the population

e free, if such a motion should be made, the mover would give his reasons, especially, if he was, or pretended to be, a the rights of man; and if the granting of an act of incorpodemocrat. He would like to know what clause in the constitution denied to any inhabitant of this State the right to ble purpose of elevating the moral and intellectual character petition. He held the right to be inherent. It belonged to of the grounds upon which they based their doctrine: it was a mon- to that charge. He would point gentlemen to that instrutrous doctrine to deny to any human being the right to petition. Did they base it upon the ground, that the colored and say to them, if they will trample its just and holy prepopulation were not veters! The same objection could be cepts and principles beneath their feet, trar it dozen, and efarged against receiving the petition of females. We taxed face it from existence, for it was there only as an evidence their property, and subjected them to all the pains and pen-alties of our laws; how, then, can we deny them the right

Mr. Hawkins did not believe there to petition?

much excitement, he saw no ground for it. He would receive any petition, couched in decorous language, from any human being, as a matter of grace. The Great Lawgiver contravention of the laws of this State? He was disposed Do they complain of a breach of comity? let the account so allowed us, and every being, to address to Him out peti-tions. He should vote to receive the petition as a matter of tion into the State. Spoke of two laws, among the oldest favor but denied the right to demand. If the centleman from Ashtabula claimed for them a constitutional right, he took issue with him, and denied it.

[Mr. G. read from the preamble to the constitution, in the forming of which blacks had no part, and, of course, by the terms of the instrument, were excluded; and, further, the why, then, receive it? He would vote against receiving the why, then, receive it? first section of the eighth article of the constitution, allow-ing and defining the mode of atteration of the store, asked whether the blacks had the constitutional right to better the blacks had the constitutional right to be the blacks had the constitutional right to be the blacks had the constitution of the second respectively. in the case?1

We must take all parts, in their connection, to construc the constitution. Surely, the gentleman from Ashtabula would not concede that the blacks had a right to instruct him; yet, if they had a constitutional right to netition they had a right to expect, and, of consequence, were to instruct The gentleman might allow them all, but he would resist it. He explained the right and duty to bear arms, as, in the of the constitution, including only whites. The serf of Russia, or persons of any foreign power, had the same right to demand that the blacks had. From all, as a matte of grace, he would receive a petition embodied in courteon

Mr. Smith was not disposed to debate this question length. Such discussions were not calculated to result in much good. But he thought the doctrine of rejecting these etitions was of recent origin. A few years since, petitions from Hamilton county had been received, and laid on the table: last winter similar petitions had been presented, and were voted down. Three years since, petitions had been received and referred. In oting on this question, he did not go with those who were called abolitionists, although he was favorable to receiving the petition. The gentleman from Ashtabula had argued the constitutionality of this right to petition; he did not think we need argue the right under the onstitution. Read and commented upon sections of the This was his argument: That the rights to oufer together, and to petition, were superior to the const tution. The provision of the constitution for the amend nendment and alteration thereof, prohibited any alteration that would introduce slavery; but to deny these rights was imposition of servitude. The right of revolutionizing and altering their form of Government, was a right prior and superior to the constitution—a docurine which, in a republican government, had never been, and never could be an swered or controverted .- Will any contend, then, that under the constitution, people have no right to assemble and consult together for their own benefit! [Read sundry see tions from, and made comparisons.] He would ask the gen-tleman from Pickaway who the *people* were, mentioned in this instrument? He thought it meant all inhabitants of the North-West Territory, including both white and black The rights and privileges of all were affected by our legislation; and he claimed that they had rights superior to the constitution, and which were secured to them by it. We have laws allowing aliens to hold property, which cannot be taken from them any more than from our own citizens, and will i be contended they have not any rights under the provision and their rights were superior to it. The rights of self-defence, of trial by jury, &c., were secured by this instrumen to all-citizen, alien, or negro. Every human being had se cured to them the right to petition for a redress of grievances. He would receive even upon the ground of expediency and propriety: the oftener such petitions were rejected, the greater would be the excitement already abroad. He th not argue the propriety of granting the petition, but the right to petition; and his voting to receive this petition should not be considered as a pledge or indication that he would respond to its prayer. If foreigners have the right to petition, and their petitions are received, why should the blacks, who are here among us, and no more foreign to our

stitution, be denied that right? Mr. Holmes deemed this one of the most exciting ques tions that could be brought before a deliberative body. He alluded to the arguments of gentlemen on the term people emplated in that instrument? Were the blacks r ence between foreigners and blacks: foreigners were recog

To the Hon, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: We the undersigned, colored persons, resident in the State Ohio, respectfully ask your honorable body, in behalf of the School Institutions of the colored people of the State of Ohio, to incorporate the said institution by legislative enact ment. The object of the institution is, as expressed in the second article of the Constitution. (This article is as followes, viz.: "Act 2d. The object of this institution is, the promotion of education among the colored people of this State.") The reasons for asking this favor, are that the nds of the institution may be protected by the laws of the ate, and that it may have the confidence of the public. upon whom it mainly depends for its funds.

Your humble petitioners present the subject to the conducation of sideration of your honorable body, hoping that those for whom we pray, will be considered by your honorable body, entitled to the common sympathies of humanity, and that they will at all future periods show themselves worthy of

CLAIBORNE YANCY, President. JAMES LEACH, Secretary. H. HANS. R. R. CHANATTOR.

or statute, can rightfully be plead in defence of a violation ging every body and every thing into her service,—if noth—if there he a right to retition why is the restriction why is t if there be a right to petition, why is there not a right to redress their grievances! Could not see any ground for receiving petitions, and then treating them with silent contempt. Such a course as was proposed would induce floods of petigranted. We had given protec-

ton to their persons and property, but had the right to say that they should not exist among us.

Mr. Utter did not see that we had any right to receive a etition which we had no right to grant, nor could he see is increase the propriety of such a course. He thought the petitions of the blacks should come through the whites, as their protectors and guardians, who were capable of understand representing their wants. It was mockery to receive petitions which we could not, or would not grant. He maintained that they had no constitutional right to petition: the itizens of the State were the framers of the constitution, nd held the political powers under it-not minors, aliens, or blacks. If, as gentlemen say, we have not the constitutional right to grant their petitions, let us inform them so at open. Its believed none but voters had a right to petition. Mr. Wade regretted that this petition had created so much excitement, and that in the discharge of his duty he should so often he the means of producing contention among his riends; but he must be true to his duty and his conscience.

He had early imbibed and believed the doctrine, that the o ject and end of all good government was to protect the reak against the strong, the virtuous against the vicious; and while he saw one human being oppressed, he would as-sert the right of that individual to petition for redress. That right, as he had said before, and as others had ably argued, was existent in all countries, in common law, and prior and superior to all written constitutions. Blacks were made slaves among us, according to all constructions and usages of law, if we tax and oppress them in the various ways in which we do, and refuse them even the right to petition or complain. They were sought out for entry upon our tax lists, and appeared to be constitutionally admissible there. The argument of the gentleman from Pickaway as to who were the people contemplated in the constitution, he must fight in self-defence, for he and his progenitors were 700 niles distant at the time that instrument was framed; and and privileges of the common law.

the argument that the right to petition implied a right to It is seldom I trouble the Senate with my views; but the argument that the right to petition implied a right to instruct, was equally erroneous. He had not, however, the preached; he considered instructions as a form of petitioning, and not as compelling the representative to abando his own indement altogether. Some have argued that blacks Mr. Wade hoped that, in a State where all were held to are inferior to the whites; if so, the right to petition and claims to protection were the stronger. He was in favor of ration to a few individuals to establish a school for the laudawho were so unfortunate as to differ from us in se opposed to the exercise of this right, to show the color, was to favor Abolitionism, he should stand obnoxious net [Declaration of Independence] hanging on the wall, ored and say to them, if they will trample its just and holy pre-

Mr. Hawkins did not believe there was any constitutional lisability to receive the petition, but would vote against re-Mr. Green said, that, although this subject usually created ceiving it on the ground of expediency. It would be inexof our statutes, prohibiting their immigration, and wished w had even additional restraints; and referred to an incorpor ated Company at Oberlin, which he considered a disgrace t the State. He believed there was none here but the Senate from Ashtabula, who would be disposed to grant their praye

as had been admitted, that the petitioners had a natural right to address their petitions to us, for an ametioration of the ondition, whenever they felt themselves aggrieved or op pescel or to make known their wants. As a natural right it was paramount and superior to the constitution; and it they had a right to present it, it would be wrong in us not to ceive. To reject, and refuse to receive, was contrary to epublican principles.

Mr James said he considered that the petitioners had right to present their prayers, though he thought voting against their reception would only be, in effect, refusing to grant them. But suppose the gentleman from Ashtabul had not named color, and the petition had been received acted upon, and a School Company incorporated; would by that act of incorporation be unconstitutional? could it ven be reached and annulled by quo warranto? They now held property, and were protected in their persons and property, and they only asked to be allowed to do so in a reporate capacity, for the purpose of affording and securing more permanent and checked imposing disabilitie upon them, he would vote against its reception, as a mean more emphatically saving that we would not grant their white persons for such a purpose, who might transfer an me relation as did the original Company. have given them the right of residence among us, by pre scribing conditions of residence; and those conditions give them, also, a constructive right to accumulate, hold, and

Mr. Stokeley rose and said: The gentleman from Picka vay, who had just taken his seat, deprecates the idea, tha subject, whenever introduced, excites too much feeling and yet, in the course of his argument, he evinces con ruestness, if not some excitement, himself. I had hoped that he was more of a philosopher than to exhibit any feeling, because an humble petitioner to this Assembly hap pened to be a man of color. I would recommend to him th essays of the celebrated Dr. Smith, who very plausibly, to say the least of it, shows that the difference of color and physiognomy among men, is mainly to be attributed to cli-

For my part, sir, having the highest possible regard for For my part, sir, having the nignest possible to the pure the right of petition, believing it to be essential to the pure institutions, and one of the rights secured to all our people, I hope the motion to reject this petition will not prevail. This motion, sir, is in itself a novelty. Look into the journals of this Assembly, and I enture to predict that you do not find half a dozen motions of this kind on them, since the origin of your State Government; except it be for language disrespectful to the members. I hold it to be the bounden duty of every tribunal constituted by the laws of the State, to preserve its own dignity, and due respect for those laws, by rejecting every pa per addressed to it in contumelious or insulting language well to the Legislature as our judicial courts. But, whe a motion is made to reject a petition, such as the present, couched in the most humble and deferential language; asking, too, for that which is clearly within the authority and action of this Assembly, and for which the constitu gives them a right, it may well excite some feeling, not only on account of its novelty, but for the high and untenable ground it takes—a position entirely at war with the spirit of our institutions, and all our practice under them.

Sir, the right of petition is an essential, inalienable right pherent in every subject of Government, and of which form or ceremony can deprive them. Petition and legisla-tion, in my opinion, involve correlative rights and duties; to exercise the one, and deny the other, must be oppression an oppression, not exercised in any country on earth. So far as I am informed, sit, the Eastern satrap of the most des notic sway, he who alone rules regions of eternal slavery permits, nay, invites the humble petition of his slaves. they invite and receive them merely to mack them? Certainly not! It is the only means of communication that remains for the subject to approach, and inform his monarch of his wants and wishes. Well may it, then, excite astonshment and feeling, when that right is essentially denied any portion of the people of the most free and democratic Government in the world-in Ohio, the freest of all free States! From whence is derived the power of this General Assembly, that its dignity cannot be approached, and pe-titions to it must be rejected? Is all wisdom, knowledge, and power concentrated within these walls, that we cannot, and ought not, to be informed of the wants of our people, and humbly supplicated for action? If it would not be irreverent to do so, I would remind gentleman that Omnipotence itself, in the scriptures of truth, invites all men to present to nim their wants and their prayers, for his interference for ing. And shall this Legislature say, in the humble sphere of its action, we cannot re ceive your petition, because of your color: we make distinct tions among men; unknown to nature and christianity; and as guaranteed by the essential principles of government

High for our common wants, and in all the holy and sacred rights and duties of banevolence and religion; yet, we turn you away with disdain from our door, and deny you our acion or interference in any matter of Government! But, if gentlemen think that an essential, inalienable, and

inherent right in all the people of this State, is not as good, nor so much to be respected, as a right derived from human authority; if they believe that a natural and reserved right is increased in its authority, by being recognized and pub-lished in characters and ordinances of human invention: I believe this right of petition is recognized in our own consti-tution, article eighth, section one, which declares: "That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and inalienable rights, amongst which are, the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing ing happiness and sufety," ect. Is not, then, the right of petition one of the guards and protections of all thes After pointing out the different courts, which are co ted and appointed for the express purpose of establishing human rights, and redressing the wrongs of men, our best au-thors declare, that, in addition to all these, there yet remains in the people the right of petition for a redress of grievances; stating it to be the highest, as well as the most effectual remedy for the evils and oppressions of Government. The same principle is carefully handed down, from generation to generation, among the people who enjoy the benefits and privileges of the English common law. Sir William Blackprivileges of the English common law. Sir William Blackstone, after enumerating the Magna Charta, and other guards to protect the liberties of Englishmen, sets this down as the urth in order of importance. And shall we here, at this time of enlightened liberty in the world, deny to the people of this State a right guarantied for centuries in England Shall this Assembly arrogate to itself powers superior to, and beyond, those claimed for the King and Parliament of Great Britain? And that, too, in direct violation of that law and ordinance which is paramount to the constitution itself-se curing to all people northwest of the Ohio river all the rights

when I do, I wish not to be placed in a false position, or in same idea of the obligation to obey instructions that some any other position than the one in which I place myself.-The gentieman from Hamilton (Mr. Holmes) very much mistakes my sentiments, if he believes me to advocate, for ne moment, the absurd doctrine, that you shall receive a petition, nail it, like a base coin, to the counter, and neither ead, print, refer, answer, or report upon the same; thi would be "keeping the word of promise to the ear, and break ing it to the hope," unworthy an independent man, much ore an colightened Legislator. To receive the petition. and then treat it with contempt, would be worse than reject-

But, sir, t e question of reception is a question entirely stinct from the matters contained in the peti, And here, I take notice of the position of the gent nan from Champaign, that the rejection of the petition is a nere denial of the request. Not so, s'r. It is the high-han ded position, not that you cannot act on their request-that it is inexpedient or improper-but it is, that you will not hear, read, receive, or consider their petition. When it is once received and referred, then you have the legal and proper right to refer to your laws, as he has done, and report against it in all its parts, deny its legality, propriety, and

onstitution of Ohio was made alone for the members of the vention, or their constituents, or their descendants,-Well sir, even if this construction is to prevail, and that those brave and hardy pioneers, who framed the constitution of Ohio, did not intend it to protect and establish a form of government for the numerous inhabitants, who, flocking om every country and clime, should inhabit our wide and fertile botslers; but intended it for themselves and their con-stituents alone; let us fook one moment, who issue the ittuents alone; let us look one moment, who were their constituents; what power brought that body into existence —it was the people, the whole people—not color or quality
—but numbers. And in taking the enumeration that
brought them together, were not colored people counted?—
In that admirable instrument, penned by Nathan Dane, secoud only in its excellent sentiments, and in its superior dic-tion, to the declaration of independence, it is said, that when any one of these sections of territory therein described, conned 63,0.0 inhabitants, it should be admitted as a State into the Union, on a footing with the original States. In making that number, the colored men entered into the enumeration, and caused the existence of that convention, as

rell as the white inhabitants, and caused its action.

But the Senator from Pickaway asks, why refer to that in trument? Merely in reply to the argument of that Sena tor, which was, that the petitioners had a right from the con-stitution, or they had it not. And that he could not receive the petition, unless he shut the constitution, and looked to omething beyond it. I opened the ordinance; and I must onfess, sir, that I like to look upon State papers that are produced by great men for great occasons, and that are un-tinged, unstained by party spirit: I referred to it, to show the gentleman that the few principles set down in that con-stitution, were not the limits of the rights of the people who should live in this great State. And I might refer to it for gentleman that th another purpose, sir, directly in point in this debate; it says, in the third article: "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged;" and that, too, within the territory of all hese new States. Now, sir, unless it shall be proved, that our colored popular

lation are not of, and do not belong to, the great family of mankind, I shall be in favor of receiving their petitions asking for that which must, in its exercise, benefit them and all others. Will any one say, that it is not desirable that this class of our population should not be peaceable, orderly, and religious? Yet you forbid them to appear, or have place in your schools. Is it not desirable that they should love the country, and obey its laws? Yet they are cut off almost entirely from their protection. Look at your jails, penitentiaries, asylums, and poor houses, see what a large propor-tion of the tenents of each are of this degraded race, Will any one deny, that ignorance and crime are the highways that lead to these receptateles of human misery; or that virtue and intelligence are the ways to avoid them? If they do, to little purpose have we heard the oft-repeated and clo quent essays and addresses on education, with which we have so especially been here blessed and favored. What, then, is the prayer of this petition; is it expedient to grant

it? It is, that the petitioners may be permit with their own funds, and for their own children, a school in which to learn, no doubt, to read the bible. Then, sir upon the broad principle of trying prevention, instead of punishments, for crime; extending the rudiments of educa-tion to every human being within our borders; and endeavoring, so far as is lawful and proper, to lessen the amount of human misery and crime, would I receive and refer this petition. But in matters of right, expediency can have no place, except as to mode and form of redress. Do gentle-men know that, in rejecting the petitions of colored men, they go further than ever have the Legislatures of the slave States ? Look into their statutes and their journals, and you will find numerous instances in which the petitions of black nen are received to ameliorate the operations of their necessarily severe laws, and grant them exemption from their op-eration. And you will find, sir, these petitions are acted upon, referred, reported upon, and laws passed in accordance with their wishes.

The good and the benevolent are receiving the praise and

the thanks of all men, for their missionary labors. The carry the book of life to the "very ends of the earth, and to the remote Isles of the Sea," in obedience to divine command: and they teach the heathen to read its consolation and believe in the high hopes it imparts. Are they deterred by climate or by color, in this noblest work of chei by climate or by color, in this noblest work of christianity? And yet, it is expedient and proper to pevent, or at least not to aid, the people of our own State to do the same thing!—Without being taught to read, it is impossible that they should enjoy the blessings which millions are annually exended to convey to heathens in the most distant lands Has any evil happened to us, from permitting colored peo-ple to attend the Churches or Sabbath Schools of our coun-try! Not any; but I believe on the contrary, it has not only contributed much to their own happiness, but to the safety of society, in improving their cond tion, and lessening crime. I view the establishment of this school in the same light, and not liable to some objections made to the others. In this, as prayed for, there is to be no promiscuous mixture of black and white, in the same school; it is exclusively for colored persons, separate and distinct. But the object of the prayer of the petition is not strictly before the Senate. We are confined to the question of reception. And standing on the broad ground of the high and excited right of petition,

ught to this State by every human being within ders—no matter from what country or clime: "an or an Africati stin tildy have burnt upon him"—not by, but expressly recognized and proclaimed in nance of Congress, and the Constitution, und which we exist as a State, I could no more reficeive, or reject this humble and respectful petitic could refuse or reject his outstretched habit stid. prayer, made to me, to save him from the bill

Mr. Green owed a few remarks to gentlemen. He dies not argue, or believe, that the blacks have no right to put ion, but to demand. If there were rights to the constitution, he was not aware of the fact. He to lieved the poorest and humblest had a right to petition; and if we should take the high ground to refuse that right to the poorest and meanest being within our borders, which the Great Head of the Universe did not, he should err ou mand, he would resist.

The rights of worship and petitioning, were general; the ing and instructing, political. stitutional right to petition; but when he closed that volume, [the constitution,] and could open the great rolling of rature and humanity, the laws of conscience and of God, he ould not, he would not shut his eyes against their petitions ie would receive them-us a matter of grace and favor.

Mr. Tod would vote against receiving the petition, as howing that their prayers could not be granted, and to dis ourage their immigration into the State. Several other gentlemen made some remarks upon the subject, as explaining the grounds upon which they should

ote, when the question upon rejecting was takell sittl lost as follows: Feas-Messrs, Brady, Craighill, Holmen, Hostett Thrig, Matthews, McLaughlin, Spangler, Saylor, Stadder Tod, Utter, Walton, and Speaker—14.

Nuys-Messrs. Bates, Birch, Cox, Fuller, Green, Harlan lunes, Morris, Oliver, Rodgers, Smith, Stokley, Shannon Shideler, Thomas, Tracy, Vanmeter, Wade, and White-

HOUSE OF REPRESEATATIVES OF OHIO

Debate on the Motion to Reject a Petition from Negroes.

Mr. Andrews, of Franklin, said: Mr. Speaker, I know ot what may be the feeling of members of this House in regard to the question before us, but to me it is one of deep nterest. The expediency of changing our laws, in order to meet the wishes of the black population of this State, has already been passed by the Judiciary Committee; and, as a member of that committee, I gave, and now renew, my inqualified assent to the report submitted by them, and which now lies upon your table. But the gentleman from Licking (Mt. Flood) is not satisfied with the report of tha ministee, nor with the declaration of this House, that it is expedient to legislate further in behalf of the negroes. He would deny to thefit even the poor privilege of asking us thus to legislate; he moves to reject their petitions. The question presented for our decision, then, is simply this: upon our statue book, be permitted to request the Legisla-

laws under I confess I was somewhat startled at the proposition of ne gentleman from Licking, and I was led to inquire where that gentlethan had found his precedent for thus shutting up the mouths of men. I looked into history, that long dark catalogue of human suffering, and among the thousand refinements of tyranny that kings and legislators have stamped upon its pages, I found it nowhere recorded to the disgrace human nature, that even despotism, in its worst forms has ever dared to deny to human belitigs the right to ask for relief. Nor has this privilege been confined to those whom the allotments of Providence have called to taste the cup of human wrotchedness; even the ctiminal violator of the laws of God and man, in every age and in every nation under heaven, has been permitted to enjoy this last great prerogative of misery and guilt. In this age of behevolence, and under the only free government that ever existed, we are this day called upon, deliberately, to blot out the only ight that has survived the lyranny of former ages.

But gentlemen tell us that Herrors have no right, under man from Fairfield (Mr. Brottgh) expresses a doubt whether the Legislature has even the constitutional right to receive such a petition. Now, sir, I aftern that the right of petition is one of those "inherent and fralienable" rights which your constitution recognizes as paramount to all written constitutions-a right which existed before constitutions or civil governments had a being, and which will continue to exist when they shall all have passed away: Let the ask gentles men, who claim that the right of petition is the file's effect ture of a written constitution, on what was that great tight based, when before even the constitution of the United based, when before even the constitution of the States was framed, that great champion of freedom. (Pa trick Henry.) in holding up to his countrymen the most daring violations of right by British tyrathy, affirmed that daring violat "our petitions had been slighted, our remonstrances had produced additional violence and insult, our supplications had been disregarded, and we had been spurned, with Edhteifilt. from the foot of the throne." If gentlement are right in the position which they have assumed, then these were not just grounds of completint against British oppression, because we had then no written constitution a right of petition.

But, sir, the right of every human being to petition his government did then exist; and I defy gentlemen to point me to any clause in our constitution or laws that has taken away, or in the least degree abridged, that sacred right. It rue, our government has been since changed; an odium monarch? has given place to a free and republican curstiff ion. But will gentlemen dare to assert, that the American Revolution, of itself, destroyed a right, the violation of which was one of the many causes that called the colonists to

But we are told that the nineteenth section of the eighth article of the constitution of Ohio gives to the people of the State the right of petition, and that the constitution embra ces only the white people of the State who are, or may be citizens thereof; and, therefore, that negroes have no contitutional right to petition. The section these words: "That the people have a right to assemble to gether in a peaceable manner to consult for their committee." good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for a redress of grievances." Now, sir, I affirm, vithout fear of successful contradiction, that this clatite it out constitution has nothing to do with the simple right of petition. If gentlemen will turn to the laws of England hat were in existence at the time when the const he United States, and of this State, were framed, they will find the true reason for this constitutional provision; they will find that, in order to prevent what was termed trimitta ous petitioning, it was enacted by the statute of to. Charlet my petition to the King, or either Houses of Parliament any alteration of matters estalished by law in church of State, unless the contents thereof be previously approved in State, unless the contents thereor be previously approved in the country by three justices, or the majority of the grand-jury at the assizes or quarter-sessions; and in London by the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council; and that no petition shall be delivered by a company of more than ten persons, or pain, in either case, of incurring a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and three months' impris-onment." They will also find, that all riotons assembleges, as they were termed, "that sould be set on foot with inion to offer violence to the Privy Council, or to change the laws of the kingdom," or for certain other purpose were made felony, in case the individuals assembled did no when commanded by proclamation forthwith disperse, It is against tyrannical enactments like these, that this

It is against tyrannical enactments like these, that this clause of our constitution is pointed; it is a selemn declaration, that the people shall have a right to assemble together and sign their names to a petition for a redress of grievances, without the permission of justices of the peace, or grand justices or lord mayors; and that ten thousand persons may peaceably present their petitions, without incurring the pen-But, sir, let us trace this new doctrine of gentlemen a lit-

the further, I find in the first article of the amendments to the constitution of the United States, a similar guaranty of the constitution to right of the people peoceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a reduces of grievances. Now, according to the argument of gentlemen, this clause in the amendments to the constitution is the seurce and origin of the right of petition; of course, that right could not have existed under the constitution of the United States as originally framed; and, had no amendments been made to that instrument, it must have destroyed forever in this country the great right

of petition. The bare statement of the proposi ion stamps absurdity on the face of it.

But, taking the gentlemen on their own grounds. to whom does the nineteenth section of the eighth judge who should thus shock the moral sense of article of the constitution of Ohio apply? Gentlemen point us to the words, "we, the people," at this day advanced, be only performing a high duty the commencement of the preamble of the consti-the commencement of the preamble of the consti-under the constitution.

But still further: Suppose a petition were preonly the white people of the State, they tell us that the same meaning must be attached to the word Now, that the framers of the constitution did re-But, say gentlemen, the blacks from his door? are not embraced in this nineteenth section of the But, sir, I will pursue the argument no farther. same article, for the very reason that they are not Whatever may be the decision of this House, of thus expressly mentioned. Now, sir, let us apply one thing I am certain-you cannot destroy the this principle of construction to other clauses of right of petition. You may reject this petition, the constitution in which blacks are not expressly and you may stereotype that rejection upon your mentioned. Section third of article eighth, declares, that "all men have a natural and indefeasiall in vain. You cannot crush the sympathics of the dictates of conscience." Does this mean laws that God has written there. In such an ef-white men only. If so, then the negro, on the fort, like the fool.hardy king of England, you will principle for which gentlemen contend, having no find yourselves standing on the shore, and attemptright which is not given him by the constitution, ing to roll back the waves of the sea. cannot even worship God. Section fourth dean injury, etc., shall have remedy.' courts of justice open only to white men?

in your statute book. The first section of your philosopher of the day, that no remedy can be de-"act for the punishment of crimes" declares, that vised by man for the curse of slavery that rests up-"if any person shall purposely, of deliberate and on us. Colonization, though it may confer the premediated malice, kill another, he shall suffer blessings of civilization upon Africa, can afford death." And does this section extend to white to us no substantial relief. Amalgamation, which men only ? On what principle, sir, do gentlemen must sooner or later root out slavery in every coun thus exclude negroes from the provisions of one try in which the slave is of the same race and clause of your constitution, while they are forced color with his master, is here forbidden by a nato admit that they are embraced in numerous other tural sentiment so powerful as almost to assume clauses of that instrument, and in the general laws the authority of a Divine command. The neof the land? Do gentlemen draw the distinction groes cannot then be transported out of our counthat, whenever the constitution and laws confer privileges, they embrace white men, and that they extend only to negroes when they impose disabilities? When your laws give protection, is it to the white men alone; and do they recognize the negro only to inflict punishment upon him? 1 can see no other principle on which the argument

But, again : Section first of the fourth article of your constitution provides, that "in all elections, ty-one years, having resided in the State one year next preceding the election, and who have paid, or are charged with, a county tax, shall enjoy the right of an elector." The language of this section, which expressly excludes blacks from the enjoyment of the right of suffrage, proves, beyond doubt, that the framers of the constitution considered them as embraced within the other general provisions of that instrument; and the careful limtation of this section to the "white" inhabitants of the State, is susceptible of no other exp ana-

of gentlemen can be sustained.

But, sir. I have alluded to the fourth section of on which the two races in the eighth article of the constitution, which sesuppose your Canal Commissioners, or some other of the numerous agents of the State, should take the farm, or other property, of a negro for public purposes, and should withhold from him a just mnensation-and there are numerous cases of this character now before us, in some of which we have granted relief-if the negro has no right to petition the Legislature, where is his remedy?

Nay, further than this, suppose an agent of the State should within the limits of his authority make a contract with a negro, and should after wards refuse to fulfil the stipulations into which, in behalf of the State, he had entered, and the State should thus, by her agent, be made the instrument of oppression: what remedy will gentlemen point out for this violation of constitutional right?-Your State cannot be saed even by a white man; and will gentlemen deny to a negro, whom the agent of the State may have defrauded, even the privilege of asking for justice at our hands?

Bat it is said, t'rut the constitution has not given to negroes the right of petition; and gentlemen declare that conscientious scruples forbid them to accord to any individual, rights which they do not find expressed in the provisions of that instrument. Let me ask gentlemen to point out any clause of the constitution that permits citizens of another State or aliens to petition; and, if there be no such clause, where were all these conscientious scruples when the gentleman from Licking (Mr. Flood) introduced, during the present session, the petition of an alien asking that he might be relieved from certain disabilities, and which relief most of us voted to extend to him. Why have these conscientious scruples been suffered to sleep under the introduction and reference of the petitions of thousands of the ladies of your State, to whom, it is admitted by gentlemen that the constitution has not expressly granted the right of petition? I cannot believe that a regard for the notes of husbands, and fathers, and brothers will influence a legislator in giving a construction to the constitution. I am bound to believe that conscientions scruples will compel gentlemen hereafter to move the rejection of all petitions that do not come within the express provisions of that in-

But, sir, the truth is, gentlemen are wrong, wholly wrong in the view they take of the right of petition. It is a right paramount to all written constitutions -one which they have not given, and which they cannot take away. It is not even limited to man. Every thing that lives and moves and has a being, has received this right from the hand of the great Creator. It is this same right which enables the brute creation to make known their wants to man. Your dog in distress whines at the feet of his master; and where is the monster that would stifle the cries by which nature thus bids him ask for relief? Throughout the whole range of animal existence, from the highest to the lowest, the God of nature has made the right of petition the prerogative of distress; and who are we, that we should refuse to listen to the cries of a human being, upon whose forehead the Deity stamped the right of petition when first he made him erect with his face towards heaven? Can the Great Lawgiver of the Universe stoop to hear the humblest of the creatures of his hand; and are we so exalted, so dignified, so unapproachable a body. as that we should shut the mouth of a human being because the Creator has made him of a differ ent color from our own?

But, sir, let us trace this new doctrine a little further, and apply it to ot er departments of our soon forgotten; but principles are eternal. I could contemplated by our constitution, and if for that reason this Legislature cannot receive their peti- firmness and justice of this House when the pretions, on what authority do your courts of justice recognize the fights of a negro? why are not your and hopes, shall have passed away. I do not conjudges, like the gentlemen from Fairfield, com-sider it derogatory to the dignity of this honorable nelled by conscientions scruples to drive the negro from their presence? Sir, if any judge within our border should dare to put such a construction upon our constitution, would not the gentleman themselves at our door, and respectfully and hum-from Licking forthwith call the attention of the bly ask for relief. Let us, at least, refuse them

grade from his high station the man who should to break a reed, that God and man have both so not a single principle or law of our being, but a that, when liberty and the constitutional rights of potic power; but one, which christianity approves, thus, under cover of law, trample upon all laws human and divine? And yet, sir, the unjust

sented by a negro to the Governor of your State, respectfully soliciting his kind offices and protec-"people" wherever it occurs in subsequent clauses tion in a matter coming within his supervision;—of the constitution; or, in other words, that the suppose even a verbal request,—for so far as the nstitution contemplates white people only .- right of petition is concerned, it matters not whether the petition be written or verbal,--must gard negroes as inhabitants of the State, and as the conscientious constitutional scruples of the comics within the provisions of that instrument, is Chief Magistrate triumph over the better feelings evident from the fact, that the second section of which I know he possesses as a man; and must the eighth article expressly mentions negroes and he too, as a matter of duty, drive wretchedness

ble right to worship Almighty God according to the human heart-above all, you cannot efface the

But, sir, the gentlemen tell us that it is expediclares, that "private property shall ever be held ent to reject this petition, in order to quiet and Does this this mean the property of discountenance as far as in us lies the movements white men only ? Section fifth declares, that "the of the abolitionists. And here permit me to say, people shall be secure in their persons, houses, that no man deplores more deeply than I do the papers, possessions," etc. Does this mean white existence of the excitement that pervades this people exclusively? Section seventh declares, country on the subject of slavery. I am satisfied that "all courts shall be open, and every person for that it can do no good; nay, farther than this, it Are our is my full belief that unless stayed in its progress. it will will at no distant day effect the dissolution But, look still further, at the penal enactments of this Union. I believe with the great political try, nor can they insensibly blend with, and be lost in the mass of our white population. They must remain a separate and distinct race forever. Suppose then, that the slaves of the South should. in accordance with the wishes of the abolitionists. be freed from their masters. It will hardly be claimed that political rights should also be accorded to them, for this in the States where they are more numerous than the whites would give them the government also. Now what, under such a all white male inhabitants, above the age of twen- state of things, would be the relative condition of the two races! On the one hand would be the whites possessed of the wealth, the intelligence, the political power of the country; and on the other the blacks, poor, degraded, destitute as they now are of all political and social privileges, and only cursed with what must be, even if granted to the fullest practicable extent, a mere mockery of that freemen cannot long share so unequal a lot to- doing! gether, and that sooner or later one race must and will drive out or exterminate the other. I look upon slavery, then, as the only possible condition can long exist together. I do not say, nor do I becures the enjoyment of private property. Now, lieve, that slavery will exist for ever: I only assert Mr. Andrews has placed it, will show that it is far that the philanthropy of the age, with all its strength, is utterly powerless before this great evil. It is our only consolation that the final issue of slavery is in the hands of the great ruler of States and Empires. (a.)

But, sir, let us examine this question of expedi ency, and see whether gentlemen are right in their supposition that the rejection of the petitions of blacks will allay the excitement that prevails among the abolitionists. And what is it, sir, that gentlemen profess to fear from the abolitionists? We were told the other day that unless put down they will, in order to earry out their purposes, violate the constitution. And how do gentlemen propose to allay this excitement that threatens to violate the constitution? Why, sir, by violating the constitution themselves. Yes, sir, by committing what I believe, and what thousands of our citizens conscientiously believe to be not only violation of our constitution, but a violation of a law that is above all written constitutions-the very law of our being. But again: of what do the bolitionists complain? They tell us that we have already deprived the negro of rights to which he is justly entitled, and they demand at our hands a restoration of these rights to him. And how do gentlemen propose to meet these demands ?-Why, sir, by depriving the negro of the only political right which even his friends can claim for him under the constitution; and this, it is said, is

to quiet excitement. But we are told, that it is time to take a bold and decided stand against the promulgation of doctrines that threaten, not only the ruin of the slaveholding States, but even the existence of the Government. The gentleman from Fairfield throws himself into the breach, and he tells us that, if the torrent must overwhelm him, he is ready for the sacrifice. The gentleman from Licking declares that, at every hazard, these dangerous agitations must cease. And what earnest do the gentlemen give us of the sacrifices which they stand ready to make in this last desperate effort to save the nation? Do they move to reject the petitions of abolitionists? Do they move to reject the petitions of ladies on this subject, who, it is admitted, are not expressly permitted by the constitution to petition? No, sir, the first great onset in this opening conflict is made upon the petition of six ne groes! et me tell gentlemen that it is not by assaults the these that excitements are to be crushed-or parties to be broken down.

The history of the world, sir, furnishes the bes commentary upon all efforts to trample upon the inherent and inalienable rights of men. The Papal anathemas, backed by the tyranny of temporal princes, were sent forth to quiet agitation among the champions of the reformation; and the fires men. Let statesmen look at their results, an learn wisdom from the past.

Philosophy, too, teaches us that the minds of men are not to be quieted by insult, and a wantor disregard of justice. We should deal honestly with these petitioners; and if we must deny them their request, we should at least explain to them the reasons that influence us, and satisfy them that our determination arises, not from the want of the common feelings of humanity, but from a solemn conviction of duty.

Mr. Speaker, I trust the decision of the House will be right upon this great question. Men and parties change; excitements, with their causes, are If it be true that negroes are not wish that we may, this day, establish a permanen precedent, that shall stand as a monument of the sent generation, with all its interests, and fears, body to listen to the petitions of these human be ings. Three centuries of oppression have bowed the spirit of their race to the dust. They present

Sir, this is no party question. I appeal to gentlemen whether Thomas Jefferson, the orent apos-tle of democracy, who eyel champion and leader, wide as the world have recorded his have recorded his the right of p tion? I repeat it, sin is not a party ques But, if it must be made so the bitterness ty feeling must mingle with the discussion great constitutional right, be it so-1, for one, shall not shrink from the conflict. We fling out our motto, "The right of petition, in all its length and breadth, to every human being." Let the gentlemen lift up their standard also, and, as it opens to the breeeze, let it unfold the words, "Down ding up this libel on republicanism.

Note by the Editor.

(a.) De Tocqueville left out an important conside ration, in his speculations on this subject; a consideration which seems also to have escaped the attention of Mr. Andrews. The question of the abolition or continuation of slavery is primarily a question in morals-and depends for its decision on fixed moral principles, and not upon the calculations of men, necessarily imperfect, respecting the consequences that may result from such abolition. Will not Mr. Andrews admit that slavery is one of the highest wrongs, that can be inflicted on a human being? We know that he will; for he too is a firm believer in the doctrine of natural, fitalienable rights, and will not hesitate to concede, that slavery deprives a man of every one of these rights, except that of life. Does he not further admit the following principles-that no prospective or immediate advantages can justify the commission of wrong? That no speculation with regard to consequences can justify continuation in wrong-doing? That no good on the whole can result from a wrong action under any circumstances, at all to be compared with the resulting evil? And, that no perils can follow from ceasing to do evil, which can equal the perils consequent on continuing to do evil? Are not these principles true? History, philosophy, the word of God, and conscience, all answer in the affirmative. Why then deny their ruth, as applied to the wrong of slavery? If they be true, and if slavery be wrong, we put it to Mr. Andrews' good sense,-is it wise to perpetuate slavery, because it is possible that such and such evil consequences may follow its a olition? Why, it is doubting the truth of God; it is calling in quessult from ceasing to do evil, which can afford the

the question, on the ground of expediency, whereon better to abolish, than to continue, this evil.

His calculation of consequences is as follows. Emancipate the slaves, and, on the one hand. would be the whites possessed of the wealth, the intelligence, the political power of the country; and on the other, the blacks, poor, degraded, destitute possible for freemen long to share so unequal a lot. There would arise strifes, civil wars, and finally one race would drive out or exterminate the

of view a number of elements, necessary to be taken into the account, in order to form a correct conclusion. We too will speculate, and include these mences of abolition.

We suppose then, that the same spirit which could prevail on people to emancipate their slaves, would set them upon devising plans for meliora ting their condition. The necessity of education would be at once obvious. The safety of the state, if no other motive, would lead to the institution of a system of common schools, adequate to the wants of the liberated. The door would be thrown open for religious and moral instruction. The bible would be placed in every cabin; missionaries would traverse every plantation. Hope would dawn on the mind of the laborer. The evils of the past would be forgotten in the cheering promise of the future. Self-respect would begin to germinate in his bosom. The crushing fetters of slavery taken off, the various departments of labor opened to him, all those principles which God has implanted in human nature, for the evolution of its faculties. would operate unchecked. The desire of property, love of offspring, aspirations after knowledge. ambition to stand well in the estimation of others. and a quickened sense of duty, would give energy to his efforts, and soon make him a useful member of society. In process of time, inasmuch as nature has not confined excellence of intellect or morals. to any caste or color, there would be men of color of every trade, in all professions, of every grade of wealth, intelligence and respectability. The lines of mental and moral difference between whites and blacks, would gradually disappear, under the influences of equal privileges, so that in of Smithfield were enkindled to stop the mouths of short time it would seem as absurd to exclude a man of color from the ballot-box, as a white man. In all this calculation of consequences, we assume that white and black men are fundamentally the same—that God governs both by the same laws, has made both susceptible of the same motives, and lia- I more highly prize than that which wealth or ble to be acted on in the same manner by-like circumstances. We ask now, what passion or principle can be pointed out in human nature, which could produce all those terrible evils which disturb the philosophy of Mr. Andrews? We know of none. Sinister interest, hatred, revenge, pride. envy could find no stimulants. As for prejudice, it would gradually disappear with the removal of the cause that gave it birth, -- we mean. the degradation, ignorance, coarseness and corruption produced by slavery.

> Our speculation proceeds upon certain acknowledged, unchangeable principles of human nature. which work out their results as infallibly, as the principle of gravitation causes the stone to fall to the ground. It is corroborated too, in almost all points, by what is now transpiring in the West In-

mere prejudice, created by circumstances, dependent on circumstances, and terminating necessarily with the removal of these circumstances. Neither can it appeal to history, for all history does not furnish a single instance of emancipation analagous the right of peti- to that which is the subject of the supposed

duce Mr. Andrews' calculation to a mere modebroad banner, and upon its folds we stamp our rate probability. Let us then compare the consequences of abolition, as pourtrayed by Mr. Andrews, for which he certainly cannot claim more than a moderate share of probability, with the conwith the right of petition." I trust, sir, that no sequences of slavery continued, which we know Whig will be found to stain his hands with hol- are not probable, but certain and inevitable.

From known causes, inherent in the very fabric of slaveholding society, taken in connection with period, the slaves will possess the numerical superiority. We are certain, moreover, that slavery, being an unnatural condition, a violation of natural right, at war with the laws God has stamped on but with the most sacred rights of human nature. our being, cannot exist always. It must come to an end: this Mr. Andrews admits. It must come to an end, if not by peaceful abolition on the part of the masters, by a violent effort on the part of

mature is so constructed as to kindle with resentment against an injury. Where this injury is prolonged, and deliberately persevered in, the feeling gradually changes into the deeper and darker passion of revenge. If the injured man be one of a race suffering under the same ernel inflictions as himself, the dangerous feeling gathers intensity from the power of sympathy. And, when he remembers that his father, and his father's father, were the dishonored subjects of kindred wrongs, and that his offspring are doomed to inherit the same degradation, his bosom begins to glow with that deadly fire, which, we know, according to the laws of man's being, will one day burn furiously against the oppressor. Revenge, inflamed by the remembrance of cen-

turies of wrong, deepened and widened by the force of sympathy; the love of liberty springing eternal in the human breast;' and the desire of principles in human nature which make it impossible that slavery should always exist. The reason why their effects are not now manifest, is, because they are restrained by fear. Let but that tion the stability of God's moral administration; hour come, when the bands of fear shall be brokit is an imputation of folly, or weakness, or incon- en by the thought, in the mind of the wronged, sistency, to the "Ruler of States and Empires,"- that he has now sufficient power, and from that to suppose for one moment that under the laws He hour these passions triumph. Then shall be the himself has established, any consequences can re- hour of doom-the hour when all those frightful scenes will certainly be enacted, which Mr. Anfreedom. History and philosophy alike tell us slightest ground for continuance in wrong- drews conjectures might follow from voluntary abolition on the part of the masters. There can be no peacefully terminated. It is hope, that the "ruler of states and empires" will interpose to prevent the execution of his own laws on the heads of those who, against expostulation and entreaty, have persisted in deliberately

violating them. Such will be the inevitable consequences o slavery continued. Now, will Mr. Andrews look at the position in which he has placed himself? of political and social privileges. It could not be In order to prevent consequences, which he thinks might probably ensue on the abolition of slavery at the present time, -consequences which would affect a population of five or six millions of persons,-he would prefer to continue slavery inde-We remark on this calculation, that it leaves out finitely, although he knows, that its continuance beyond a certain point will infallibly result in these same consequences, only more fearful in their character, and affecting, it may be, a populaelements in our view of what may be the conse- tion of ten times five millions. In the one case. is a moderate probability that a particular class of evils may befall five millions of human beings; in the other, is a certainty that the same class of evils, although greatly aggravated, will fall with crushing weight upon a far larger number.

We ask this eloquent champion of the right o petition,-is it not better, infinitely better, even on the low ground on which you have placed the question, that slavery should now be abolished, than continued?

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following letter from Mr. Morris, was designed for the democratic party, in particular but it is of great interest to the friends of freedom of all parties. We hope that it may awake the Van Buren party of this State to its true situation. and check its unprincipled assaults on human lib-

The letter was written to a gentleman in this eity and will explain itself .- ED. PHIL.

For the Philanthropist, LETTER FROM HON. THOMAS MORRIS. WASHINGTON, January 15, 1839. Dear Sir-I received your favor, enclosing the proceedings and resolutions, passed by a meeting of our Democratic friends, on the 8th inst., at the Layfayette Hall in the city of Cincinnati. For e favorable notice the meeting was pleased to take of my course here, as Senator, and my efforts in support of the democratic cause, the object of which is equal rights and impartial justice, the gentlemen who composed the meeting, together with yourself, for the kind manner in which you transmitted me the proceedings, will be pleased to accept my grateful acknowledgments and sincere thanks. The approbation of my democratic fellow-citizens with whom I have personally acted, and to whom I am individually known, is an honor power can bestow. It is my highest ambition next to a faithful and honest discharge of duty, to preserve the favorable opinion of my friends ne State, by a constant, unwavering adherence to democratic principles; believing, that where they are found, liberty is; where liberty disappears or s trodden down, they are lost.

The time, the place, the circumstances under which I received the proceedings you enclosed, were calculated to make a deep and serious impression on my mind. Condemned by the Legislature of my own State, as an unfit or unsafe representative of her democratic principles in Congress, on account (as I have been informed) of my opposition to slavery, and my defence of the right of petition, the freedom of speech and of the press, and the free use of the post-office to ionists, as well as other men; it was consolatory to learn, that those great principles are still sustained and cherished in her primary assem- of these claims, and bear the reproach of being blies, not to be abandoned for any local or private an Abolitionist?—a name, now made unpopular it is both politic and safe to give immediate liber-House to so gross an insult to public justice; and with milduess and in mercy; and let no man be would not we, as a Legislature, with one voice defound among us who would stretch forth his hand

our citizens, or any portion of hem, has been philosophy respects, and posterity will hor

tually with the people.

Though contemned; I am not convinced, that, strike me down in your presence. on the now agitated question of negro slavery, I I have been with you in opposition to the power am in error. Though trodden down, I am not dis- of concentrated wealth; to banks and systems that couraged, because I am well satisfied, that the band together men in sustaining any particular or American people will never consent, that the re- private object, by which they can operate on, and cords of the Declaration of Independence, and the provisions of their constitutions, which declare that the natural rights of man are inalienable. shall be thrown aside as mere waste parchments, the laws of population, we know, that at no distant and the words therein contained considered as mere must decide;—the question of equal rights rhetorical flourishes. No! this will never be done to sustain slavery, or any other interest, which is at war with the "general welfare." The system an interest, which, private, local and arrogant in of slavery is not only at war with such welfare, its nature, has united together more persons for

public sentiment, is the only weapon which can out-number their opponents at the polls? men of the baser sort to engage in mobs and viotransactions are not only a libel upon our govern- you do not, for the love of any "peculiar institument, a fatal stab aimed at the vital principles of tion," weaken your own. our institutions, a reproach to our people; but they I shall soon, I hope, be with you, freed from have caused the land to mourn, and weakened the confidence of our citizens in those guaranties of acting. I shall then breathe more freely and deepperson and property, which the Government affects to throw around them: To strike down an individual by the hand of another, a politician by the hands of politicians, is comparatively nothing; the waves of time soon close over the wrong, promoting one's own interest,-these are the and it tis forgotten; and retributive justice may overtake the wrong-doer. But, when legislative assemblies, the rulers of the country, strike at principles on which rest all our invaluable rights and privileges, the blow vibrates through the whole nation; every person feels its full force, as much as if aimed at him singly. It rends the political

fabric, forming a chasm, which time seldom closes, These reflections will be excused, when you remember that my opinions have been so arraigned and condemned, that they seem to be considered political sins. The decree of condemnation was first pronounced

against me in the newspapers of the slave States. The power, which can put a gag into the mouths of members of Congress, can prevent petitions But, we are not lest in this matter, to faith doubt about these results. No man in his senses can being received in one branch, and can lay them on in certain principles and in the advantages of their imagine any other termination to slavery, if it be the table without further action thereon, in the to be overlooked or disregarded in its operation on the free states. If it assumes to dictate who shall represent the States in Congress, and if such dictation is submitted to, the so-called free states, instead of being independent, and governing themselves, will be governed by the slaves of the other states, acting through the medium of their mas ters. Do not suppose I speak from any personal feeling on this subject. No! I speak my sober indoment upon facts, which almost daily transpire before the face of the whole country. those facts? The President is claimed by many southern politicians, as a northern man with south ern feelings. 'The Cabinet is composed of six members, three from slave states, and one who wrote a book (as I have understood) in favor of southern slavery. Two thirds then of this branch of the department, are in favor of slavery. The Supreme Court of the United States is composed of nine judges, five of whom are from slave states. The President of the Senate, (vice president,) and Speaker of the House of Representatives are also from slave states; the secretary of the Senate is from this District, a slave country; and the clerkof the House, from a slave state. We might reasonably suppose, that, with all this power and patronage of the general Government in their hands, the slaveholders ought to feel satisfied, without making a further demand for security for their peculiar institutions, upon the free states. But this is not so. They ask to abridge our constitutional and undeniable rights-the liberty of speech and the press, and the right of petition on he subject of slavery-and so far as the general Government has acted, they have obtained this also. Still, they are not satisfied. Their march is onward. They enter the territories of the free states, seize upon the white as well as upon the black man, and convey him into their own states, sometimes under pretence of law, at others, by mere personal force. They confine our citizens who have not violated their laws, in their jails, load them with irons and fasten them with chains; but they do not stop even here. The General Assemblies in the slave states pass resolutions, and send them to the legislatures of the free states.

requiring such laws to be passed, as they think are necessary for the security and protection of their slave property. Still, like the grave, this slave power cannot be satisfied. Enough has not yet been done. Their newspapers assume the prerogative of dictating, who shall and who shall not be elected to Congress in the free states. Are we disposed to bow to any power on earth, in obedience to these demands? If made by a foreign power, an universal burst of indignation from the American People would answer, No! NEVER! Shall we not then resist them, when made by sister states, with a view to compel us to uphold their 'peculiar institutions?" Resist them, not by a issolution of the Union, not by legislative resolves sent into the slave states, not by the physi- evil deeds.' cal power of the free states. No! not by any of those means, but by the moral power of truth and Against the further extension of this slave powr, which I have but faintly described, I, as a

enator here, coming from a free state, have constantly opposed my best exertions I have claimed for the free states an equality of official station and influence in conducting the affairs of the general Government; and I am clearly of opinion, they ought to possess the ascendancy, because they contain a majority of the people. I claim for my own state, absolute sovereignty over persons and things by withholding from the immortal mind the Bible within her jurisdiction, that neither shall be abducted or carried away without our consent, and tain to all moral agents, can claim no affinity with in pursuance of our laws. I claim for my fellowitizens the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights, liberty of speech and of the press, and the right of petition, without the fear of mobs or personal violence. I claim for them the peaceable enjoyment of their fire-sides and their bed-chambers secure from the rude assaults of slave-hunters or

stricken down in legislative assembles, they have a name, however, which has brought into notice a found support in the country, and are resuscitated class of politicians, who, taking advantage of exand sustained by the people as common rights and common blessings, which all ought to enjoy. This reflection ought to fill the heart of every blend to the best interests of the country, and that an his country and to the human race, with the most Abolitionist, "to be hated, needs but to be seen." lively hope and unshaken confidence, that our It is by this class I have been charged with being But, we will take the lowest ground. We claim which human wisdom can devise, and that the privalence Mr. Andrews' calculation to a mere modebeen able by the aid of the slavehold

> control, the legislation and government of the country. I have said to you that, immediately after the settlement of the money question, there was one of far more importance, which the people civil liberty, in opposition to which would be arrayed the whole force of the slaveholding power; selfish purposes, and is more powerful and danger-I deeply deplore, that that spirit of proscription ous to the peace and prosperity of the country, for opinion's sake, which is sometimes exercised than banks or any other interest that has ever exby power, for its own selfish purposes, is now isted amongst us. Is it for the welfare and perpestalking openly through our country, with too lit- tuity of the democratic party in the United States, tle rebuke: that it should find its way into the to be governed by, and to sustain, this power? halls of legislation, is still more alarming. The Can they drive from their ranks all, who have conmoral power of the country, the expression of tended against it, and who oppose slavery, and still rightfully be used against opinion. The power of will the democracy of Ohio support the system the Government can justly punish for acts done, of slavery, and disown all who use their moral but not for opinions entertained; and "error of influence and power for its extinction? These are opinion may be safely tolerated, while reason is the great considerations, to which I am sure you lest free to combat it." The countenance given by will give a candid examination before you join in men in places of power, indeed the assertions such a crusade. Count first the probable results. made, that opinions adverse to slavery ought not of such a course; and, if your way is clearly seen to be expressed and promulgated, have stirred up and can promise safety, still it would not be wisdom so to act. The power of our political oppolence against their fellow-citizens, for no other nents is not to be despised. Their forces are still cause than an honest expression of opinion. Such unbroken and ready to act. Take care then, that

the high responsibility under which I have been ly in the support and maintenance of principles. which I believe are essentially connected with the peace, prosperity and best interests of our conntry. I feel everlasting obligations to my democratic fellow-citizens of Cincinnati, for the kindness they have shown me during the short time I have been a resident in the city. I shall return, with augmented resolution to aid them in sustaining their individual and political rights; but still, on all occasions, insist on the full, free use of all my moral newer to overthrow slavery in our country, or confine it strictly to its present limits; and wrest from it, if I can, some portion of the political power of the country. Until this be done, I fear that the citizens of the free states will neither enjoy peace nor safety from the arrogance of its pretensions, nor be permitted to hold any office under this Government, but by its leave.

I am yours with respect, THOMAS MORRIS.

For the Philanthropist.

Warren County (III.) Anti-Slavery Convention Pursuant to previous notice, the convention met Monmouth, the county seat, on the 2d inst. at 11 o'clock, a. m., and organized by calling Gen. JAMES McCALLON to the chair, and appointing E. M. WELLMAN, Secretary. The divine blessing vas implored by Rev. Wm. Bruce.

The conventon was then addressed by Rev. John J. Miter of Knoxville, on the character of American slavery, as exhibited by the slave code of the South, and by the statements of their leading statesmen and periodicals,-by Rev. William Bruce, who showed what Abolition is not,-and by the Rev. George W. Gale, of Galesburg, who exhibited the doctrines, and proposed measures, of the Abolitionists. These addresses were listened to with great respect, and apparent interest, by a numerous auditory.

The meeting was next addressed by gentlemen prosed to abolition. H. Jennings, Esq. read a pamphlet, written by Thos. M. Rice, who styles imself a 'little Methodist preacher.' It is a combination of bombast and vituperation against gradualism,' 'immediatism,' and every thing 'else but the 'divine right' of the patriarchal institution; and is written in the true spirit of a 'first production.' However, the production of the little preacher,' (for the information of his Kentucky friends) was but badly received, even by

the leading friends of gradualism present. This pamphlet was followed by J. Smith. Esq. formerly of Kentucky. He was candid, clear, and gentlemanly in his remarks; but too familiar with the institutions of his old home, and not sufficiently versed in the history of emancipation, -his head was full of visions of 'insurrection and blood.' It now being late, the convention ad-

journed until evening.

In the mean time the friends of anti-slavery, in order to facilitate the business of the day, and to prevent any attempt to forestall the formation of society, met at the office of Dr. Wright, and organized the Warren county Anti-Slavery Soeiety.' The following are the officers chosen:-

Rev. WM. BRUCE, President. Lysander Woodworth, Vice-Pres. Dr. GEO. H. WRIGHT, Treas. E. M. MILLMAN. Sec.

Managers .- Henry M'Cartney, Robert Bush, James Hill, and P. M. Woodworth. The following resolutions were adopted by the

neeting:

Resolved, That for a government to suppress he 'right of the freedom of speech and of the press,' evinces great corruption, and furnishes indubitable evidence that it is hurrying forward to absolute despotism, or entire destruct

Resolved, That mobs are rebellion against God and the government of these United States, a disgrace to any civilized land; and all who countenance such assemblages are 'partakers of their

hesolved, That we regard the slave as a man, entitled to the same privileges, and endowed by those means, but by the indiat power of data, that the force of public opinion; by the ballot-box, that his Creator with the same natural rights, as the hope and rock of salvation for the freedom of our white man; and to rob him of either, is no less oppressive in the sight of God than to rob the white man.

Resolved, That the Bible gives no sanction to slavery, but is totally opposed to it, both in spirit and letter; and those who attempt to press its immaculate precepts into the support of a system productive of the natural fruits of 'American slavery,' are putting into the hands of the infidel a powerful weapon against 'divine inspiration.'

Resolved, That a system which can only stand heaven: 'for whosoever loveth the light, cometh to the light, that their deeds may be made manifest that they are wrought of God.'

Resolved, That we rejoice in the emancipation of the colored race in the West Indies, as a glorious act of humanity and justice on the part of the British government, and as furnishing a pracslave-dealers. Who will stand by me in support tical and incontestible evidence of the truth of the of these claims, and bear the reproach of being doctrines advocated by Abolitionists, viz., 'That

church who say they are opposed to slavery, and yet are doing nothing to remove the evil, but are throwing obstacles in the way of their brethren who are honestly laboring to abolish it, show the pertinence and importance of the apostolic injunction, 'Let no man deceive himself.

In the evening the convention met, according to adjournment. Mr. Gale resumed the discussion where it was dropped by Mr. Smith at the for-mer meeting. He answered the old objection, that 'blood,' and nameless other calamities, would he the result of immediate emancipation. He referred to the numerous examples where the fet ters had been stricken off at a blow, and challen ged the gentlemen to put their finger on one authenticated instance in which blood or murder had been the result of doing right. He showed that this objection had no foundation, either in the philosophy of mind, or the well-known character of the colored man; neither in the history of emancipation; nor, lastly, in one principle or precept of the Bible, whose first, last, and most important command is 'abolition of all wrong.'

Here the regular order of the convention was interrupted by the introduction of resolutions, by John H. Mitchell, Esq. opposed to the object for which the meeting was called. These were advocated by several gentlemen, and opposed by Messrs. Bruce and Miter, and at a late hour they were adopted, no one voting in the negative .-This meeting now having lost its conventional character, adjourned sine die.'

But the 'county Anti-slavery Society' had previously adjourned to meet according to the provisions of its constitution.

The undersigned was appointed to prepare the above for the 'Philanthropist' from the minutes of the secretary.

JOHN J. MITER. Knoxville, Knox co. Ill., Jan. 14th, 1839.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, February 5, 1839.

Our paper for some weeks past has been crowded with heavy articles. It cannot be helped. They are just such articles as are necessary to be placed on record. Our readers, we doubt not, have been deeply interested in them. They must expect such articles, until the close of our winter's campaiga.

We commend to the notice of our legislators the communication of A. A. Guthrie, on our first page. He is a native Buckeye, and utters the sentiments of a large mass of his fellow-citizens.

We are delighted with the results of antiabolition agitation in the legislature. To the enemies of human freedom in this body, we owe no thanks; but if it had not been for their efforts, we should not have had the happiness of placing on record the eloquent speeches of Mr. Andrews, (in the House,) and Mr. Stokely, (in the Senate,) on Andrews .- how is it possible, for a young man. so abounding in generous sentiments, and so triumphant an advocate of one of the inherent rights of human nature-not to be the ardent, selfsacrificing, and eloquent defender of all the rights which our Sthers declared were inalienable? Surely his principles will not long allow him to remain neutral, in relation to the great warfare now waged between Liberty and Slavery.

97 On our fourth page, we publish the concluding number of the series of articles, taken from the New York American, on the subject of delivering up fugitives from justice. We hope every reader has examined these articles attentively. They are from the pen of one, every way qualified by his legal knowledge and mature judgment, to state and support the truth on this important subject.

MR. Adams has recently explained in the House his true position in regard to Slavery, Abolition, &c. The explanation does not surprise us -we never thought that he held opinions in any respect different. We shall publish an account of the whole matter in our next-with some remarks,

If our neighbors of the REPUBLICAN suppose ours to be a money-making vocation, they show but half the sense we had given them credit for. Living on philanthrophy, is like living on poetry-it makes a man rather lean. He, who should turn abolitionist, for the five loaves and two fishes, would'nt be long in finding out his mis-

THE CHRISTIAN JOURNAL comes to us from New York, bearing the impress of our friend, "ELISHA W. CHESTER, editor." The Christian Journal is a continuation of the Cincinnati Journal, and is now published in New York, on a larger sheet than ever. The first number is well filled with several able, spirited, manly articles from the editor. His western subscribers cannot do better than to continue him their patronage. The paper is every way improved, and promises to be one of the very few religious papers, which dare maintain a fearless tone with regard to the prominent evils that prevail in our country. Mr Chester is an honest editor; and we wish him

THE GRAND COMMISSIONERS.

Every thing seems working admirably, to mee the wishes of the Grand Commissioners. Flood's resolutions are a harbinger of what is to come Mr. Gurley's visit to the capital will no doubt pre pare the way for a ready concession to the slavery. demands. On the 26th, the Governor transmitted to the Senate a communication from the Grand Commissioners, which "occupied," it is said. "half an hour in reading." The correspondent of the Cincinnati Republican, says-

"It is respectful in language, very cautious in its reco

mendations to the Legislature, and strong in its appeals to the patriotism and honor of a sister state.

A review is taken of the early legislation of Ohio, on the subject of runaway black and mulatto persons, the subsequent statutes are traced, down to the last act, relative to the alare property of the South, and the insufficiency acts already passed, to secure Kentucky in her hts." is orged as a principal reason why additional legis on is asked for. A precedent is cited, as justifying the tree now taking by Kentucky, in Maryland, which state appointed commissioners about ten or twelve years since, to hed on the part of Ohio. The Kentucky comm state that the request of Maryland was promptly acceded to, and expect that Ohio will cheerfully comply with the requisitions, or rather requests of a sister state."

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says, that the Commissioners ask our "legislature lature, as they possibly entertain the idea that something to pass two laws, the one to prevent persons withing the limits of the limi in the limits of our territory from enticing slaves slaveholding court, with all the ability and ingenuity of its a neat form, well printed, on good paper, and, in

Resolved, That that portion of the Christian to leave the territory of Kentucky, and the other to facilitate the reclamation of slaves, and their ransmission to the south side of the Ohio." Aboitionists are perfectly willing that the legislature should pass the first mentioned law: they will have nothing to fear from it. It will be a mere work of supererogation. As Christians and as Abolitionists, they have studiously refrained from violating the laws of Kentucky, in this, as well as every other matter, connected with slavery. As to the other law required, they know, and so does the legislature know, that every facility has been granted to slaveholders for reclaiming their fugitive "property," short of compelling the people of Ohio to act as slave-patrols, in the service of Kentucky.

The correspondent of the Gazette further re-

"These are the principal matters broached in the commu nication of the Commissioners from Kentucky, which, I am informed, is somewhat long, without being of either logical rrangement or argumentative force. Some other things have been mentioned to me, such as that it accuses a large portion of the citizens of this State, of having "an or ganized band of operators" stationed along the northern shore of the Ohio river, for the purpose of 'enticing slaves to leave their masters in Kentucky," and escape into distant States, by means of the facilities afforded them to concea themselves by day, and travel under the cover of darkness while making their way through this; but these things I for bear to mention, trusting that my information may not b wholly correct. I can scarcely conceive it possible that gen-tlemen commissioners from a neighboring State, would enter our own, and communicate through our Executive, a charge

Kentucky is awaiting, with great anxiety, to see how faithfully Ohio will comply with her "requisitions." Judging from the tone of some of her leading papers, she hardly dares hope that our legislature will give what she requires.

"We confess," says the Louisville City Gazette, "we are not very sanguine. It will be an arduous business; yet as we deem it the duty of Ohio to grant what this State requests upon the subject, it is difficult for us to arrive at the conclusion that party politics, or a mistaken zeal for the blacks, can prevail over the dictates of unity and

"We agree with the Cincinnati Gazette, that the Com missioners have a delicate duty to perform. They have to contend with long cherished and settled habits, of thought and of action. Nor is their task rendered the less difficult by the political position of parties in the State. Each party vill- be exceedingly cautious how they act and how th prejudices of the mass may be aroused. We shall hear speedily from Columbus, and shall be careful to keep our eaders advised of what may occur,

"Long cherished and settled habits of thought and of action." The meaning of which is, that the Grand Commissioners are to contend against that habit of thought which leads the people of Ohio to believe that all men are created free and equal. These envoys of slavery are to endeavor to eradicate this notion, and to institute a more servile habit of thinking.

For the special benefit of that distinguished the right of petition. Mr. Stokeley's speech is friend of free discussion, and enlightened advolence, truth and dignity. As for Mr. cate of human liberty, GEORGE H. FLOOD we would state that some of his slaveholding friends think his resolutions rather unimportant. The Louisville City Gazette says-"The amendment of Mr. Brough to the 5th resolution is the only one of the least importance that was carried in the affirmative." The legislature will also feel itself highly complimented by the following notice from the same paper.

"If the members do not think that this empty declaration of opinion is all that Kentucky can claim, and are not satis-fied with their own hardihood and liberal courage in having gone thus far; but are willing to give us the substance as well as the shadow, we would suppose this action of the fouse of Representatives as propitious to our wishes. As

The Assembly will see, that it is put on its good behaviour. This compliment to their "hardihood" and "liberal courage," we hope will sink deep in their hearts. Remember, gentlemen, you are watched. Kentucky expects you to do your duty; you have already professed devotion to the slave. holding power; you must now act. To work.

SPIRIT OF THE OHIO PRESS.

ctual interference with their domestic institutions? Patiently, as bondmen, some of them. A few speak fearlessly in the language of honest inlignation. The Ohio Atlas, an influential Whig paper, in the upper part of the State, commenting on the recommendation of Mr. Hammond, that the helping a runaway should be placed on the same footing, on which the like offence is placed in Kentucky, says-

"When such a stoop to slavery shall be the established law of our State, we go for a separation. Let us then have more than a water line between us and slavery's domina-

The same paper remarks-

"The demands of Kentucky, of which we cave some a ount a week or two since, cannot be complied with or counnanced by our Legislature without the deepest degradati and abasement of the free state of Ohio-a degradation to nissioners from Kentucky ought to be very politely sent come again; and if there is needed intercourse on this subect, let it be done by message, We already blush for our State, when, after the atrociti

of the Mahan case, we see the following announcement in the State Journal and Register, and see the Ohio Statesman Were such the voice of the press and legislature of the State. Ohio would never again be troubled

with the demands of slaveholders. The Ashtabula Sentinel also holds the language

"In the legislative proceedings in this paper will be found number of resolutions upon the course pursued by the lightened body. The supporters of resolutions like those and 'Atherton's,' must consider that class of persons agains whom they are intended to act, a rather singular, submissiv body, if they expect thus to quell them in the exercise of their lawful rights. Such proceedings, instead of allaying increase excitement, inasmuch as they are dangerous, and unbecoming the representatives of a free people.

It will be remembered that the Kentucky Legislature late-

ly passed resolutions to confer with this State upon the assisting the slave-dealers of that State in rescuing their property when it crosses the Ohio river for Canada. Ex-Governor James T. Morehead and John Speedsmith are now in Columbus, as delegates from Kentucky, for that purpose From the course already pursued by the Legislature, w it will accede to whatever these worthies may propose, how ever disgraceful. "Give them rope," and they'll go an will accede to whatever

The following is from the New Lisbon Aurora paper never wanting in fidelity to the cause of uman rights, or in ability to maintain it.

"OHIO AND KENTUCKY .- The two Kentucky commi of whose embassy may be seen in another column, who are duly authorized to instruct our legislature what kind of laws to make so as to secure the claims of slaveholders have at length arrived at Columbus. Some of our good liticians are very forward in welcoming them to the legis

constrates.

Why are the slaveholders and their underlings in this state so sensitive about the security of their *property*, while at the same time they assert that the slaves are 'better oft' than freemen, and that they would not leave their masters f they could? Their actions contradict their professions They know that something is wrong in their cause,-The know that slavery is founded in injustice; therefore, must resort to such measures to sustain it.

Gov. Clark, in his late message to the legislature of Kenucky, recommended the enactment of severe laws against those who aided fugitive slaves to a land of liberty. In pur suance of this recommendation the legislature appointed the before-named gentlemen to visit our legislature. Whether our Vanburen legislature will yield to the dictation of a Kentucky whig legislature remains to be seen. If they do so be it; it is nothing more than we could justly expect from what they have done: but let severer laws be made than we now have, their property will still retain the power of locomotion, and Christians and republicans will not fail to do as they wish to be done by.'

To Correspondents .- We thought that we should be able to accommodate all our correspondents this week. But we cannot. "Ego," "Clermont," "B." of Washington, Illinois, "P." of Fik township, Pa,, and "Vesper," are on file for publication: also a communication on "The Right of Grave, A. Shinn, and the Pennsville Anti-Slavery Society. Then we have letters from our agents, of March last, as follows: William and Samuel Cochran, giving quite encouraging accounts of the progress of abolition sentiment. We shall find room for all in due time. A poetical article was sent to us for publication just before the new year. We intended to publish it, but it slipped away, somehow or other, out of sight. The writer requested us not to publish it, unless it could come out in the first paper in the new year. We shall of course comply with the request. A month or two since, an address to the colored people of Belmont, and the pupils of Guinea schools, was forwarded to us from some unknown correspondent. It is a very good thing, but it is too long, for the amount of important matter it contains, to be published in our paper. A letter from Columbus, charged to Mr. Trevitt. of the Assembly, and undoubtedly written by him, requests us to publish an article concerning David Ruggles, copied from the New York Express. Most certainly, Mr. Trevitt, we will publish it in our next. The discussion of the subject proposed by Dr. Main, we think would be inexpedient at

ILLUSTRATION OF SLAVERY .- In one of our late numbers, we copied an account from the New Lisbon Aurora, of an attempted suicide by a slave. who was sold away from his family, by a Catholie woman in Washington. He had paid two or treachery of his mistress drove him to madness. the account is correct, so far as it goes,-and then life, his wound was dressed; but, during the suc eeding night, he escaped from his keepers, and next morning was found dead in the canal, with the bandage torn from his throat, and wound open. This is a fair illustration of slavery.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION .- Lately, a friend sent A DEAD SUBJECT GALVANIZED INTO LIFE. is two numbers of the Reporter from Louisville in which was the report of the trial before the Jefferson Circuit Court, Jan. 12th, of the case of W. P. Thomason, prosecuting attorney of the city and police court, against Thomas Maxwell, by petition, in a charge for cruel and inhuman treatment of a

slave. The slave was a girl, named Milly. Dr. Constant testified that he saw Mrs. Maxwell at the kitchen door, whipping the negro severely, with- Right on the heel of Flood's resolutions against out being particular whether she struck her in the face or not. The negro was lacerated by the whip, and the blood flowing. Soon after, on going down the steps, he saw quantities of blood on them, and will the eagles be gathered together." This move on returning, saw them again. She had been ment takes place on the fifteenth; a few days afthinly clad - barefooted in very cold weather. ter. Mr. Gurley alights in Columbus; and on the Sometimes she had shoes-sometimes not. In 26th, addresses an audience in the state-house, on And how do the freemen of Ohio receive this the beginning of the winter she had linsey dresses, since then, calico ones. During last four months, had noticed many scars on her person. At one the free colored people. And who is the chief time had one of her eyes tied up for a week. Dur- manut this meeting? Mr. Floor-the man, who ing the last three months seemed declining, and a few days before had procured the passage of a had become stupified. Mr. Winters never saw resolution, declaring that the free discussion of the girl whipped but once, and that was by Max- slavery was a violation of good faith towards the well's son. He was passing along the street, slaveholding states. Who is he, that, warmed by heard cries, looked up and through the window the eloquence of Mr. Gurley, moves to revive and that was hoisted, saw the boy whipping her, as re-organize the Ohio State Colonization Society? much as forty or fifty licks, while he staid. The MR. FLOOD-the man, who a few days before, girl was stripped down to the hips. The whip with his associates, had steadily and successfully seemed to be a cow-hide. Whenever she turned resisted every amendment to his resolutions, that her face to him, he would hit her across the face either with the butt end or small end of the whip to make her turn her back round square to the ash, that he might get a fair blow at her.

Mr. Say had noticed several wounds on her person, chiefly bruises.

Captain Porter, keeper of the work-house, into which Milly had been received, thought the inuries on her person very bad-some of them appeared to be burns-some bruises or stripes, as of a cow-hide.

After argument by counsel, the case was submitted to the jury, who, after being out for ten minutes, returned a verdict of guilty. Counsel for the defendant asked permission to file an ap- that it is unwise, inexpedient and impolitic, to reolication for leave to move the Court for a new rial. Leave granted.

We have since learned, that the case has bee decided against the defendant, and the girl has for Mr. Brough's amendment, stripping colored been sold away from her inhuman master-he, of people of the right to pray for redress of grievan course, getting the money. Such is her compenation, and his punishment.

We have copied our account of the case from he Louisville Daily Reporter, of the 14th and 15th January. Abolitionists have seldom told vorse tales of Slavery, than this.

WHITTIER'S POEMS .-- Are our wesern friend ware of the rich treat they may furnish themselves, by purchasing the 'Poems of John G. Whittier?' Whittier justly ranks with the first best means of aiding the American Colonization class of American poets; and, as the bard of freedom, his name will live till the love of liberty be extinguished in the human heart. It is imposs extinguished in the human heart. It is impossible to read his poems without,--but we forgetfriend Whittier is our contemporary; we must no express all that we feel.

Let the reader buy the book for himself, and vill need none to tell him its worth. We have quite a large supply on hand. It is gotten up in

lawyers, cannot condemn a free citizen of Ohio without addition to the poems devoted to human rights, embraces the author's miscellaneous pieces.

> We are obliged to F. W. Thomas, Esq. for a copy of his address before the Erodelphian Society of the Miaml University. It is full of in-There ling matter, and will furnish us with several they covers for our miscellaneous columns.

Our friend, Lewis TAPPAN, has been proscribed by the session of the Tabernacle Presbyterian church. New York, under the direction of Joel Parker, on account of his abolitionism. The proceedings in his case are most arbitrary and high-handed. More of this hereafter.

The editor of the Pennsylvanian Freeman states, that in Philadelphia a desperate effort is making to hunt out of the Presbyterian churches the heresy of Abolition. A. Converse, editor of the Richmond, (Va.) Telegraph, has been selected to take charge of the Philadelphia Observer. which is to be united with the Telegraph, and published in Philadelphia. This man has been an open-mouthed advocate of slavery; and yet he Petition," and another containing an extract from has been chosen as the organ of the Third Preshe Penny Magazine; also, communications from bytery (new school.) To Pennsylvanian Free-Minard Sturges, John Clark, Samuel Hall, Kersey man gives his creed on the subject of slavery, as announced by himself in his paper of the 23d

> 1st. That 'the relation of master and slave is lawful in the scriptural sense of the term.' 2d. That the dogma that 'slavery is necessarily sinful, is not supported by he word of God, but jects of the American Colonization Society. is contrary to the precepts of the New Tes-

3d. That 'the existence of slavery in our South ern country is necessary,'

So we see that Slavery finds shelter, under th wing of New School, as well as of Old School, Presbyterianism. Dr. Wilson and A. Converse can shake hands over this subject. The Freeman correctly remarks, that 'there is a remarkable similarity in the policy and principles of the parties, both in church and state, ecclesiastical and political, on this question."

ROYALTON .- Mr. Elliot Cresson lectured three times at Royalton, after leaving Montpelier. At the close, it was proposed to organize a colonization society, but the attempt was unsuccessful. Soon afterwards the anti-slavery cause was advocated in three lectures in the same house. A society was organized at the close; and the secretary writes us under date of Jan. 7, 'Our society now numbers not far from 150 members.' done!- Voice of Freedom.

The Philanthropist, in calling on its subscrib ers to pay up, says: "The fact is, we are as bad off as we can be. More we are ashamed to say. We are reluctant to expose the short-comings of Abolitionists.'-No one doubts that the cause of abo three hundred dollars towards his freedom, and the litionism is losing ground; it originated in the hotbed of fanaticism, and, like all other morbid con-A correspondent at Washington informs us that tagious diseases, only requires a mild course of treatment, such as purging, bleeding, and Lynching .- Elizabethtown

Our neighbor of the Phoenix is not the first loctor that has blundered in therapeutics. The contagion is spreading, friend. What next will you do? There is but one way to kill abolitionsm-and that is, to kill slavery.

It is a little remarkable, that Colonization ism should so often manifest most life, just at that point where some signal movements are attempted against the rights of free discussion. We all know what spasmodic energy it displayed, during the reign of terror in Alton; and how strenuous were its efforts during the period of the destruc tion of Pennsylvania Hall. So in our own state. free discussion, and Brough's resolution against the right of colored persons to petition, came Colonization. "Wheresoever the carcase is, there the superior advantages of the Colonization planover any other yet devised, for the happiness of could be construed into a recognition of the liberty of speech and the press, and the right of petition. Who is he, that, in an extacy of admiration at the unexceptionable, patriotic, and most benevolent character of the Colonization society, introduces a resolution declaring it adapted to unite wise and humane men in safe and practicable measures for the good of the colored race, and especially calculated to minister to the moral and intellectual improvement of our free colored population? Sure ly, it must be one, who deeply sympathizes with "our free colored population," under their grievous disabilities! Yes-it is Mr. FLOOD, who eleven days before, prevailed on the Assembly to declare peal any law now in force, imposing disabilities upon black or mulatto persons, thus placing then upon an equality with the whites; and also voted ces to a legislature that taxes their property and

subjects them to its laws! Without further preliminary, we give the ac count of the resuscitation of Colonization, as published in the Journal and Register. Verily Colonization works with rare instrumentalities. Colonization.

Columbus, January 26, 1839. At a meeting convened pursuant to public notice at the State House, to take into consideration the

The objects of the meeting having been state rom the Chair. Mr. Flood of Licking county, offered for ador

ren county, was called to the Chair, William Do

herty, of Franklin county, acting as Secretary.

ion, the following resolutions: Resolved, That the American Colonization So ciety, merits the immediate, united and generous support of the whole American people,

Resolved, That, as unexceptionable, patriotic and most benevolent in its character, as adapted to unite wise and humane men, from the South, the North, the East and the West, in safe and practicable measures for the good of the colored race,and especially as connecting in its scheme the moral and intellectual improvement of our free colored population, with the introduction of our

the vast but barbarous tribes and nations of Africa we will seek to extend its influence and augment Resolved. That it is expedient to revive and re organize the Ohio State Colonization Society, as auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

language, liberty, civilization and religion among

Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed to make the arrangements necessary to effect this object, and to report at an adjourned meeting

on Tuesday evening next. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting

be published in the newspapers of this city. The Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the Amer ican Colonization Society, being present; by request, addressed the meeting, showing the superior advantages of the Colonization plan over any other yet devised, for the happiness of the free colored people, as well as its advantages to the white population, and gave a history of the rise and progress of the Colonies in Africa, their present condition, prospects, and the ultimate good to the colored race, by the success of the scheme of the

The first four resolutions were then severally

The Rev. Wm. Herr then offered the follow-Resolved, 'That it is expedient at the adjourned meeting, to take up a subscription to aid the ob-

This resolution was adopted, as was also th fifth resolution offered by Mr. Flood. The Chair announced the Rev. Dr. Hoge, Mr. Kyle of Green county, and Mr. Doherty of Franklin county, a committee under the fourth reso-

The meeting then adjourned to meet again or Tuesday evening next, at the Methodist Church in this city. GEORGE J. SMITH, Ch'mn.

WM. DOHERTY, Rec'ry. We have a good communication respecting this meeting, from a correspondent at Colum-

bus, which we regret we have no room for in this number. We hope our correspondent will report subsequent proceedings. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

House of Representatives. Jan. 16th.-Petitions were presented. By Mr. Jenkins, against any action on ons. By Mr. Goddard, for the repeal of certain laws, extension

of the right of jury-trial, &c.
17th,—By Mr. Goddard, for the suppression of mo resolution asking Congress to pass certain laws, also, re lative to certain state laws, right of jury trial, &c.
21st,—By Mr. Kirkum, relative to slavery and free peo

By Mr. Welch, of Stark, for the passage of certain re solutions; also for a repeal of laws making distinctions of account of color; also in relation to jury trial; also agains the annexation of Texas.

By Mr. Blair, on the right of trial by jury.

22d,—By Mr. Brown, on the right of jury trial. By Mr. Codding, relative to laws respecting people 24th,-By Mr. Blair, relative to trial by jury. By Mr. Goddard, in relation to mobs, jury trial, and sla

By Mr. Blair, against the annexatton of Texas: also reby Mr. Kyle, concerning jury trial, &c.

By Mr. Codding, relative to trial by jury, Texas, &c.

25th,-By Mr. Hanna, relative to slavery in the District. By Mr. Hume, on the same subject.

Colonization.—On motion of Mr. Goddard, the use of the Hall of the House was granted to Rev. Mr. GUBLEY, Se cretary of the American Colonization Society, for the pur-pose of delivering a lecture, on Saturday, the 26th inst.

Jan. 17th.-By Mr. Wade, from citizens of Ashtabula

21st,-By Mr. Utter, the memorial of -Clermont county, to memorialize Congress, on the subject of By A D Barber, for Anthony Barrett 2 00; J Ackerly 2 50; slave-representation in Congress, that as property in slave By L D Butts, Agent, Jno Cleaves 2 50, pays to whole No. nation, the free states be placed on an equal footing with

tion of Texas to the Union, or any other State allowing 550, paid to No. 256, By N Nettleton, Agent, Medina, Jas Weld 2 50, paid to whole No 176; Sarah Carpenter 6 00; By Mr. Wade, from citizens of Astabula county, for the passage of resolutions on the subject of slavery; also, against he annexation of Texas, or any other slave-holding State, to the Union; also, for allowing people of color to partake of

Mr. Stokely presented the petition of 83 ladies of Ster-penville, praying this Legislature to pass laws,

obs, within their limits, 2. To repeal the law of this State, passed February 28, 1834; and that depriving colored persons of the right of lea-ring testimony, &c.; and all those acts which prevent the hildren of colored people from sharing in the benefits of ommon school instruction.

Praying also, that resolutions be passed, declaring, 1. That Congress has the constitutional power to abolish davery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

4. And that Congress ought immediately to exercise that ower. And also,

5. To protest against the admission of any new State

3. To prohibit the slave trade between the several Sta

into this Union, whose constitution tolerates slavery, and against the annexation of Texas to this Union. nuch as refers to common schools, to the Committee on Schools and School Lands. And the other subjects to the

Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Stokely also presented the petition of John S. Cache, Mordecai Moore, and 33 citizens of Jefferson county, praying that the law of this State, passed at the last session of this Assembly, "To abolish imprisonment for debt," may be repeated. On motion, referred to the Committee on the

Mr. Stokely presented the petition of Wm. Rob Harrison Scott, and 34 citizens of Jefferson county—Jan Robinson, Elizabeth Job, and 95 other women of said coun ty, praying the passage of resolutions, declaring,
1. That Congress has the power to abolish has the power to abolish slavery and

he slave-trade, in the District of Columbia. In the Territories of the Union. 3. To prohibit the slave-trade between the several Sta

5. To protest against the annexation of Texas to the Union, and the admission of any new State into his Union, hose constitution tolerates domestic slavery. And to trai nit said resolutions.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stokely also presented the petition of Robert Wilson Miller Cholfant, and others, 160 men, and of Phebe C. Wilson, Mary Bellangee, and others, 133 women of the same county, praying that every township, city and town corpo-rate, may be made by law accountable for the damages sustained within their jurisdiction, by mohs and popular tum ults; and that lawful meetings may be adequately protected

attee on that subject.
Mr. Stokely also presented the petition of Robert Clark Israel Roberts, and others, 101 citizens of said county—and of Eliza Dougherty, Hannah Griffith, and others, 127 women of said county, praying for the abrogation of all laws which make oppressive distinctions relative to the colored population of this State. And that the right of trial by jury may be extended to all persons claimed in Ohio as fugitive rom slavery. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary. 22d. By Mr. Birch, from citizens of Lorain county, in fa-or of the relief of John B, Mahan. By Mr. Wade, from citizens of Geauga county, praying the passage of resolutions declaring the power of Congress to sbolish and prohibit slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the several States of the Union; also from citizens of Ashtabula

county, for the passage of an act to secure to all per right of trial by jury. By Mr. White, five petitio citizens of Brown county, for the repeal of all laws a distinctions among persons on account of color, etc.; the annexa, ion of Texas, or any state tolerating di slavery, to the Union; and declaring the power of Co to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, etc. By Mr. Wade, from citizens of Trumbul county, p the passage of resolutions declaring that Congress ha

ought to exercise, the constitutional power to sand the slave-trade in the District of Column and the stave-trace in the District of Columbia, etc., and asking a reference of their petition to a select committee. Mr. W. moved that the petition be referred to a select committee of three. A reference to the standing committee on the Judiciary being proposed, a discussion rose on the propriety of departing from the common practice of the Senate in the reference of petitions, in which it was argued that the request of a particular reference infringed upon the realist request of a particular reference infringed upon the parliamentary usages, and proper powers of a legislative body, and was therefore improper; and the question being taken on re-ferring to the committee on the Judiciary, the yeas and nays being called thereon, it was carried—yeas 23, nays 8. By Mr. Wade, three other petitions from citizens of Trambull ounty, similar to the first.

By Mr. Stokely, from citizens of Belmont county, male and female, on the subject of mobs, and asking a repeal of the laws making distinctions among persons of

The House having agreed to the amendments of the resolution appointing a joint select committee to receive the commissioners from the Legislature of Kentucky, the Speaker named Messrs. Walton, Green, and Tod, as of said committee, on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Walton, from the joint select committee appointed to wait on the Commissioners from the State of Kentucky, now in attendance, reported, that in pursuance of the duty assigned them, they had waited on said Commissioners, tenlered to them the hospitalities of the State and informed them that any communication they might be pleased to make, would be received through the hands of the Gover-

24th. By Mr. Wade, from citizens of Ashtabula county, oraying an extension of the right of trial by jury to every person without distinction; also, from citizens of the same county, praying the Legislature to pass resolutions dec ing Congress has and ought to exercise the power to abol-ish and prohibit slavery and the slave-trade in the District mbia, and the Territories of the United States,

25th. By Mr. Wade, two petitions from citizens of Trumbull county, on the subject of slavery, distinctions among persons on account of color, etc.

Mr. Wade moved to take up the report of Judge King,

from a select committee of the Senate, among the unfinished business of the last session, on the petitions of sundry citizens of this State for a repeal of the laws restricting the rights of persons of color, and to secure to all persons with-in the jurisdiction of this State the right of trial by jury; and the same was, on motion of Mr. Wade, referred to the standing committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing imunication from James T. Moorehead and John Sp Smith, Commissioners from and on behalf of the State of Kentucky, charged with resolutions of the Legislature of said State, requesting legislative action on the part of Ohio, to secure to citizens of Kentucky the means of reclaiming fugitives from labor within the jurisdiction of Ohlo, and imposing penal restraints upon the practices of evil-disposed persons in enticing away from their masters and secreting such fugitives, thereby occasioning great loss and in nience to the citizens of said State of Kentucky.

The message, with the accompanying docu-laid on the table, in order to be printed. By Mr. Wade, from citizens of Trumbull county, for the passage of resolutions declaring that Congress has the con titutional power; and ought to exercise it, to prevent the Territories of the United States, and to secure to every one he right of trial by jury, etc.

NOTICES.

RECEIPTS.

PLEDGES AND BONATIONS. John Holliday, toward Ross county pledge, \$5 00; Fred-

erick Heizer do, 3 09; Jas C Steele do, 50 cts.; by Mr Secchell, from colored people of Cincinnati, for Rev J B Mahon 2 25; Sandy Spring A S Soc Quart Sub 7 16.

WM. DONALDSON, Treasurer. FOR PHILANTHROPIST. James Farmer, P M \$2 50; Jno Burson 2 50; Messra Woods and Dole, Me 3 00; S R Molyneaux 2 50; Jna Wood 2 50; Thos Thompson 2 50 Thos Dickens 2 50; Thos H Smithson 2 50; Jno Finley 2 50; Jno Richey 2 50; Joshua Stanley, P M 2 00; by C Wetmore, Agent, Booth 2 50; E C Sacket 2 50; E Wright 3 00; Treat Penn 2 50, credited to whole No. 168: Jno Slade 2 50: Hugh McKenzie 2 50; Jas Caldwell 1 50; John Morton, sen 2 50; by Chas R Hamline, Agent, for Cyrus A Stowell 2 00;38 Baldwin 2 50: Hamline and Ellsworth 50 cts: Kingsville A S Soc 5 00; Thos Sheldon 2 50; Anderson and Sturgis 2 50; J Montgomery 2 50; Robt Taylor 2 50; Jas H Johnson 2 50; By A D Barber, for Anthony Barrett 2 00; J Ackerly 2 50; 2 00; Thomas Donnell 5 00, pays to No 270; S H Kirkpatrick 2 50, do to 204; Jos Rankin 2 50, do 204; L A Donnell them, by the representation of other species of property in 2 50, do 196; Jos Mitchell 2 50, do 152; R M Hamilton that body—Laid on the table. 2 50 do 156; Jas Hamilton 3 00, do 204; Alex McCoy 2 50, By Mr. Harlan, from ladies of Fayette county, for a re- do 152; Saml A Donnell 5 00, do 186; Jno E Donnell 2 50 peal of the laws making distinctions among persons on account of color; also, from ladies of the same county, for the 204; By Rev Geo W Warner, Agent, Massillon, B S Hurdo 204; Thos Wier 2 50, do 156; Samuel Coulter 2 50, do. passage of resolutions of instruction to Congress on the subject of the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia and Florida, and against the annexa-

> ing room, Plymouth, Mass. 2 00; Dr Amos Farnsworth Groton, Mass. 5 00; N. C. Smith 50 cts. JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

PURDOES AND DONATIONS.

From Jan. 25th to Feb. 1st. Joseph Eaton, Delaware, 50 cts; by Wm Cochran, Agent for Edwin Corner, 50 cts; A A Guthrie, Esq donation 31 75 to pay for the services of Mr Wm Cochran, as lecturing and town (Harrison county) A S Soc 3 50; by Samt D Koch. ran, Agent, from Antrimor Londonderry A S Soc on Guern. sey county pledge 8 75; and Lees Run (Harrison county) pledge 25 12 1-2; by Wm Cochran, Agent, from De on picuge 25 12 122, by Mil Occuran, Agent, from Dearfield A S Soc (Morgan county 13 00; Watertown Soc, Washington county, A S Soc, part donation, and part on piedge, 21 50; J C McCoy, Marietta, on piedge, 0 00; by L W Knowlton, for Utica A S Soc. Licking co. on pledge, 20 00; by Samuel Hall, Agent, for Ichabod H

Nye, on pledge, 5 00; by Atemas Day, Hibbardsville, 1 25,

rom 8 P Chare, Esq. for Rev J B Mahan's counsel 10 00. WM. DONALDSON, Treasurer.

FOR PHILANTHROPIST. By Levi Coffin, for Charles Thomas 2 50; David Willutts 1 25; Barnabas Hunt 2 50; by Chas Hinley, P. M. for and H Hinley 2 50; H H Macy 2 50; Saml Stephe 00. by S Hughes P M, for Samuel Wilson 4 50; and loses Still 2 50: Milton Franklin 2 50: Pennsville Anti Slavery Soc. 2 50, by Jos A Dugdale, for Wm. Thom, 2 50, pays to whole No. 208; by Wm Cochrane, Agent for Edwin Corner 2 50; by Jas A Shedd, Esq. for J H Wareham 2 50, (we have crossed off M——, let him go); by Isaac Lewis, Esq for Joseph Cope, 2 50; and Morgan Lewis 1 00; by Saml D Cochran, for Hugh Porter 2 50. We expect that the money sent in your previous letter for Mr. Wyn-koop, was intended to pay for five copies of the Philanthropist, sent to "Elisha Woodruff, Granby, Licking county;" if we are mistaken, we hope soon to be corrected. Be sure to give us the name of the post-office in sending money or names for the Philanthropist, as the name of the town and cost-office are not always the same. I have credited E H Nye 2 50; and Mr Millard 3 00; J Stone 2 50; by Me I H Nye 2 50; and Mr Millard 3 00; J Stone 2 50; by Mr Parker, Agent, for Benj Pompilly 2 50; Robt F Watkins 2 50; and Jno McFarland 1 50, which pays to whole number 130; by Kersey Grave, Agent, for Pusey Grave 2 50; Jno Grave 2 50; John Henley 2 50; and John Hiatt 2 50; by D B Evans, Agent, for D P Evans-2 50; and J D Evans 2 50; by Rev R Barnes, Agent, for himself 2 50; and Rev L Farnum 2 50; by J W Seymour, P M. for himself 2 50; and Jas Wynkoop 2 50, Robt George, P M, 1 00; by Joshua Maule, for David Evans 1 25; by Thos Hibben, Agent for A Douglass 2 50; Jonathan Collett 6 50; and David Ashby 2 50; Warren Anderson 2 50; Wm. Thombson 2 50; by 2 50; Warren Anderson 2 50; Wm. Thompson 2 50; by Artemas Day, Agent, for Horton Chapman 2 50; for himself 6 25.

Jas. Botte, Publishing Agent. NEW BOOKS.

Just arrived from New York, a large supply of Books, amphlets, Tracts. Anti-Slavery Letter Paper, &c., comrising about all kinds, among the best Anti-Slavery publishes any where offered for sale. Send in your orders, as we can now meet your

Anti-Slavery Office Removed.

The Anti-Slavery Offic is removed to the East side of Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets—over Mr. Rayne's

From the New York American. REMARKS ON THE DUTY OF DELIVERING UP PUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

But there is a portion of the people of Ohio—small, how-ever, when compared with the whole,—who have continued stendfast in the principles of liberty embodied by their fathers in the Constitution. Their fidelity operates as a rebuke to the unfaithfulness to those principles of the great mass of their fellow-citizens. It has drawn on them the displeasure of sections of the community, greatly more numerous than they. This feeling has, in many instances, been inflamed into unwarrantable acts of persecution. The great majority have looked on, indifferent, if not gratified.

This state of things in Ohio has added contempt to the bitterness of feeling which the slaveholders would naturally cherish toward those who, from principle, are opposing their system. Now, to deliver up one of this class, to be tried in Kentucky, for an offence injuriously affecting this system, is, in the quaint language of Sir Edward Coke, "quasi comlamb to the wolf to be devoured.)

3. There should not only be no ground to apprehend that a fair and impartial trial would be secured to the accused, so far as those concerned in the administration of justice are concerned, but there ought to be a moral certainty, that the Public Authorities would be able and willing to protect him from the chullitions of popular excitement. A Court and Jury might be just and firm enough, to acquit one against whom, even the most offensive charge in popular estimation was not fully sustained. But this might be, in effect, only to consign him to the fury of a barbarian mob-executing according to its own notions, the patriotic offices of a Court of Equity, in supplying "that wherein the Law, by reaso of its universality, is deficient,"

Suppose it should be made to appear, on the trial of the Rev. Mr. Mahan, that he had sheltered at his own house in Ohio, and fed and clothed there, and even aided with money, certain of his colored fellowenen, who turned out to be the slaves that some one else had influenced to leave their masters in Kentneky. Now, all this he has a perfect right to do in Ohio, however different it may be in Kentucky. And suppose the Prosecuting Attorney, obedient to the popular ulse, should attempt to connect the act of seducing the slaves from their master. done in Mason county, with the lities of Mahan in Ohio, so as to make the whole one get: and thus. constructively to bring him within the jurisliction of the Court-and should, by the firmness of the Court, fail in the attempt-who can warrant the safety of the accused against the outburst of mobocratic indignation? He might be permitted to leave the State unharmed, but the chances would be much against it.* There ought to be no only no actual danger of the kind to the party accused, but his mind ought to be relieved from all app chension of it.

Take another case. Suppose the venerable John Quincy Adams, or the Rev. Dr. Channing, had been called to visit South Carolina, or Tennessee, some two or three years ago, before their open advocacy of Slave-emancipation; that they in the most convincing manner—that "Mrs. should not be held as property;" and that it should new be deemed proper by a Grand Jury of either of these States, in order to ward off the crisis to which these gentlemen are so powerfully contributing to bring the whole matter of Southern slavery, to confine them for a few years in a South Carolina Jail, or a Tennessee penitentary, suppose, I say, that these gentlemen should be "demanded," after indictment found, &c. of Governor Everett, of Massachusets: and, suppose that Gov. E. should find, in the recent history of the country, that the two Senators in Congress from Tennessee, (Messrs, White of punishing summarily, by the Lynch Code, all who enter-tained and published the sentiment for uttering which they (Mr. A. and Dr. C.) were indicted; and that a Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Preston) had openly declared in the Senate, that if persons who published such sentiments (no matter inhere) as were attributable to these gentlemen. should be found in the States he, in part, represented, and could be caught, they should be tried, and, notwithstanding all the interference of all the Governments of the earth. including the Federal Government, they should be hanged. Suppose he were to prosecute his inquiries a little further, and ascertain that an able and influential Governor (Me-Duffie) of the same state, had declared in so solemn a State paper as an annual message to the Legislature, that the laws of every community should punish such parts at the laws every community should punish such persons (as Mr. A. (1) with death without henefit of cleren rega ding them as the enemies of the human race; and that the said legislature, in order to effect the suppression or destruc-tion of these same persons, by bringing to its aid the power of the State in which they respectively reside, had formally passed resolutions calling on these States substantially to violate the most sacred muniments of liberty that had been embodied in their several constitutions. What would he Would be not justly conclude-if Governors, and Senators, and Legilators, who ought to control their pas-sions, and who in the main do control them more than the er mass do-can thus openly ask for a violation of all popular mass do—can thus openly ask for a violation of all right, can thus indecently proclaim for themselves, and de-mand from others, a total disregard of all the claims of honor and humanity—that the great body of the people must be in a deplorable, if not savage condition, so far as the exciting cause is concerned, and wholly unqualified to hear impartially and deal justly in the case supposed? And that to commit the aforesaid gentlemen, or others of inferior note, known to entertain the same views in reference to slavery that they do, to such a community would be, not only to consign then to almost certain destruction, but a measure of subservience o Southern Slavery. A bowing of the knee to that dark Spirit, whose worship in this form and with such a sacri-

There are other considerations connected with this ject, which, if not so comprehensive and imperative as those dready presented, are not unworthy of some influence. I shall mention but some two or three of them.

fice, he would not be the first to celebrate.

The personal suffering and degradation of the accused. Such is the state of things in that part of Kentucky where the Rev. Mr. Mahan is confined, that his friends in Ohio who sympathize with him, and would become sureties, t any amount, for his appearance at court, are prevented from doing so, as it is understood, mainly by the personal hazard to which they would expose themselves in visiting the place of his confinement. The consequence is, that a citizen—a permanent, settled citizen of Ohio—one of the most inoffensive and harmless men within her limits, or on the earth—a husband, and the father of seven children, who together with their mother are dependent on his efforts for maintenan and education, is confined in a close jail in irons—and this for doing an act, recognized every where, in itself, as hu-

The expense to the accused of defending himself. Malicious men may in this way ruin one whom they dislike, and who is in moderate circumstances, Mahan is poor. One of the Councel (residing in the county where he is to be tried,) employed for his defence, demands a fee of \$500.— Another will probably be thought necessary. His witness will have to be paid. Even if he escape, it will be, in all likelihood, at the expense of every dollar he has on earth.

And this for what? Not for robbery; he has offered violence to no man. Not for larceny; the felonious disposi-tion, the mind to convert the articles taken to his own use ential to this offence,) did not, could not, exist. It was, to say the most and the worst of it, a trespass on property, for which, independently of the value of property, which an action at law will lie to recover, he may be sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary of Kentucky for FORTY TEARS twenty being the extreme limit on conviction of each offence

Truly, sir, Southern slavery must be a precious institution, since it calls for the property, the liberty of a freeman tion, since it caus for the property, the liberty of a freeman of this Republic—his incarceration, it may be, for life, among felons and murders of every grade—the casting down of his honor—the saudering of the marrige ties—the dispersion of a family, and throwing all its little ones, with a heart-broken mother, penniless on the world—as an atonement for abstracting from the mass two of its consenting recipies.

The foregoing remarks have been written with no other motive than to assist in ascertaining what is the Right and True on an important subject, closely concerning the liberty of us all. If the writer has unsciously wandered from his object, no one will be more grateful than he to have his er

Pointed out.

Note.—In arresting and delivering up-especially in the latter,-there ought to be nothing bordering on precipitancy tancy is not only undignified in a government-bu m, that the party accused will escape or succeed in beffling the authorities of the country, does not belong to the case; In whatever State he may be, the obligation to deliver him up is the same. If his forthcoming at the tria be sure, is it not enough—without a long and dispiriting in on in a strange land, where every thing is hostile an arming! If Governor Vance had allowed himself time for liberation, he would in all probability have saved his reputation for wisdom (for we have seen no evidence of inten-tional moral obliquity.) from an ineffaceable stain, and an interesting family from immeasurable distress.

In the county to which Mahan has been taken, instan eas of popular violence connected with the slavery question have not been like "angele" visits"—"few and far between.' I shall mention but one out of many. Not long since, a woman, residing in the opposite (Brown) county, in Ohio, was kidnapped by persons from Mason County, in the belief hidnapped by persons from Mason County, in the belief that she was the slave of a person who also a citizen of Ma-son county. On being brought into Kentucky, it turned out that she was not the person she was supposed to be.— Nevertheless, she was not released—but was detained in just two months on the pretence that she was the slave of some other person. And one of the winesses who went from the neighborhood where she lived in Ohio, to testify on her behalf, was, bon his return home," as is stated in the Cincinnati Gazette, "seized, stripped, tied, and most brutally whipped." Neither this nor any other of the numerons deeds partaking of the same nature, that have been committed in this region, have been purished by the proper authorites; nor is it known that any attempt, even, has been made to bring the perpetrators to trial,

A CONVICTED SLAE-HOLDER.—A Georgia slaveholder, after reading one of Mr. Gerrit Smith's 250,000. TRUMAN & SMITH, School letters to the Rev. William Winans, writes to the former gentleman acknowledging that he is right -that he (the writer) is sick of slavery, and means to emigrate from the South to the North, taking his slaves with him, who will then be free. We hope the writer may hold out in his good resolve. - Emancipat. r.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLEGTT'S LECTURES.

To all who wish to know what were orthodox ab olitionism is - and who wish to be armed from head to foot with the whole panoply of abolition facts, arguments, illustrations, answers to objections, showing a thorough knowledge of slavery, slave-laws, Biblical principles, common law, and common sense:-

Procure by all means "OLCOTT'S LEC-TURES ON SLAVERY AND ABOLITION" ntended for all inquirers after truth, for abolition ecturers, and to be read in abolition meetings, where lecturers cannot be procured.

Mr. OLCOTT is a distinguised lawyer-is District Attorney for Medina Co , O. His book gives tundant and striking evidence of a long and thoough acquaintance with history, the sacred scriptures, and common law. It exhibits uncommon tact, ingenuity, and originality-and contains more reading matter than any anti-slavery book heretofore sold in the West, - and all for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS. We hope that all our societies will hasten to procure one or more copies for circulation in their respective vicinities, and that individuals who can purchase, will do so for the good of their neighbors They can be had in any quantities of Mr. Olcott, Medina, Medina Co., O., or at the Anti-Sl.very Office, Cincinnati. JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

PIANO FORTES. Of very superior style, from the House of Stoddard &

Co., N. York, also a large and fashionable assortment of Vocal and Instrumental Music, just received by Miss Blackvell, and for sale at her residence on East Third st., between Lawrence and Pike. January 21,

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscriers, under the firm of Emery and Howells, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Thomas Emery will pay all claims against, and receive all

debts due the late firm, at his office on Fourth street.
THOMAS EMERY, EDWARD B. HOWELLS.

BEN W. JOHNSTON. Has removed his school from the Methodist P. Church of the room formerly occupied by Mr. Kinmont, on the corner of Race and Centre streets. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

Refer to Hon. J. C. Wright. Drs. A. Slayback. " G. Beiley,
" C. Woodward,

" I. P. Harrison, Mr. Saml. Fosdick. " I. H. Earnst.

Cincinnati, November 20th, 1838.

INFORMATION WANTED.

PIERPONT SPERRY, a youth of some sixteen years

of a Mr. Vanghts' house, in Shawnee town, Illinois some time last May, on his way from the State of Mississippi to his home in Plattsburg, New York, and has not be heard of since. Information respecting him is requested to be directed to the Rev. J. BLANCHARD, Cincinneti, O. or to his widowed mother, Mrs. Lucy Sperry, Plattsburg,

Editors throughout the United States, will confer reat favor upon this Widowed Mother, by giving the above notice at least one insertion in their respective papers From Wm. R. Dewitt, Pastor of the Presbylerian church,

Harrisburg, Pa, IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH. During a recent visit to Philidelphia, I made it my busi ness to become acquainted with Mr. D. F. Newton, and his Institution for the cure of impediments of speech, No. 41, North Eigth street. Of Mr. Newton's moral character I was led to form a high estimate, He appears devoted to the moral and intellectual improvement of his students, From the principles of his system, as far as I was capable of examining them, and the result of his instructions which l myself witnessed, I have the utmost confidence in his ability to cure the most inveterate stamerer, who will devote the equiste time and attention to his instruction

THE COLORED AMERICAN, Published weekly by Messrs. Ray and Bell, New York No. 161, Duane st.; edited by Rev. Samuel E. Cornish.

Terms-\$2 00 per annum in advance. THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS, Edited by William H. Burleigh, is published by the Excutive Committee of the Western Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, every Wednesday, at No. 7, Fifth street, at \$2 00 per year, if paid in advance; \$2 50 if not paid until the expiration of six months after the time of subscribing; and \$3 00 if not paid until the end of the year.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN. Edited by John G. Whittier, is published by the Eastern District Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, every Fifth-day, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 29 N. Ninth st. below Arch.

Price of subscription, \$2 00 per annum. payable, always. in advance, \$5 00, in advance, will pay for one copy three

THE LIBERATOR, Edited by W. L. Garrison, published by Isaac Knapp, Boston, No. 125, Cornhill. Terms-\$2 50 payable in advance;-\$3 00 onths from time of subscribing.

EMANCIPATOR,

Edited by J. Leavitt, and published at New York, by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Terms-\$2 00 payable in advance. THE FRIEND OF MAN,

Edited by Wm. Goodell, and published at Udca, N. Y., by U. C. Rogers, under the direction of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society. Terms-\$2 50 if paid within the year.

Edited by La Roy Sunderland; published by Georg torrs, New York city. Terms-\$2 50 payable in advance. HERALD OF FREEDOM,

ZION'S WATCHMAN.

Published at Concord, New Hampshire; edited by W. G. Terms-\$1 00 payable in advance.

ADVOCATE OF FREEDOM, Published semi-monthly by the Maine Anti-Slavery Socie y, at New Brunswick. Terms-50 cts. payable in advance.

CHARTER OAK, Published monthly by the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Soc

Terms-50 cts. per annum. HIMAN BIGHTS. Published monthly, at New York.

SPIRIT OF ROGER WILLIMS , Published by the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, for gratuitons distribution, sold by the quantity.

Genius of Universal Emancipation, Published weekly by B. Lundy, Editor, at Hennipen linois. Terms-\$1 50 per annum.

Published by the New York State Anti-Slavery Society; dited by Wm. Goodell. Terms-\$1 00 per annum.

THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS. Book Publishers, 150 Main street Cincinnati-Continue the publishing of the Eclectic Series of School Books, by President McGuffey and others. No School Book enter prize in the United States has received an equal patronage.

In the short time the series has been before the public, about Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies here been pub-

Two highly important works-Professor Mansfield's 'Political Grammar,' and Miss Beecher's 'Moral Instructor,'have recently been added to the series, Movember 20th, 1838.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Trial of REV. J. B. MAHAN, for Felony, in the Mason Circuit Court of Kentucky; commenon Monday, the 19th of November, 1838. Reported by Joseph B. Reid and Henry R. Reeder, Esqrs., of Maysville, Ky.

THIS is a very important document-great principles vere involved in this case; and here the reader will find them clearly stated, ably argued, and decisively settled. Judge in his charge and decision; and the counsel in their speeches, have gone over the whole ground; and hence,

have given a great amount of important information, in respect to the the case before them.

This document should be roread far and wide—it will do such directly and indirectly for ABOLITION. It can be sent by mail, or by the quantity, in other ways. Will not our friends in New York, in Boston, in Philadelphia, Pittsourg. Utica, &c., and throughout our own State, send in their orders for this "TRIAL?' Now is the time, while the Hiver

Single copy -25 cts. A considerable reduction to those he purchase by the quantity.

J. & G. LAMB,

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK Manufacturers. No. 214 Main st., East side, between 5th and 6th. WE, the subscribers, most respectfully acknowledge the heral patronage that we have hitherto received from our viends and the public, in the above business, for which we ratefully return our thanks. And, as our object is to com ine in all our goods, neatness, strength and durability, with cheapness, we feel confident that, by unremitted atten ion to bus ness, we shall be able to produce such articles as

vill not fail to secure further patronage.

We therefore beg leave to inform them, that we have now and shall continue to have constantly on hand, a general as sortment of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Saddle baggs, Trunks, &c., &c., with every variety of Waggon. Cart and Plowing Gear; which are made from the naterials by competent workmen, at our own Manufactory, ALSO, imported English Bridles, Bitts, Stirrups and Spurs; with a general assortment of Whipe, and other articles too tedious to mention.

All Orders shall be minutely attended to, and executed with the greatest possible dispatch. - TERMS CASH. J. &. G. LAMB.

Cincinnati, November 20th, 1838.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE. A Farm of 80 acres, situated near to the McAdamized oad, six miles from town, with 60 acres in cultivation, a frame house having four rooms and a cellar; also a frame arn 56 by 40 feet, a log house and a garden with 15 to 20 fruit trees. The land is rolling, fertile, and well-watered

A fertile Farm of 63 acres, situated in a healthy region, eight miles from town, well calculated for a Country Seat. having 38 acres in cultivation, an excellent and well finished brick house with 8 rooms, a hall, a cellar, and a porch; also a commodious frame barn with cow and poultry houses; likewise a carriage house, a brick smoke house, a two story log house, an excellent garden with every variety of choice quince, plum, peach and other fruit trees; and a large apple rchard with natural and choice grafted trees. The land is favorably situated for culture, is well watered with springs and wells. The neighborhood is respectable and healthy. A Farm of 80 acres, situated six miles from town, upon the Ohio, having 40 acres in tillage, a small orchard, a log house and many springs. The soil is rich and consists of upland and bottom. It is eligibly located for a Country Seat, naving good building sites, and delightful views of the river

and the Kentucky hills,

A good Farm of 200 acres, situated 1 mile from the Ohio
and 76 from town, having 100 acres in cultivation, an extenive orchard, several cabins and many springs. The land is fair quality and very well located for cultivation, A desirable Farm of 166 acres, situated 10 miles from own upon a road, having 100 acres in culture, a good frame ouse with 14 rooms and a cellar; also an extensive frame barn, a frame cow house 60 feet long, and lumber, smoke, wagon and carriage houses; likewise two orchards, one common and the other choice, apple, pear and peech trees.— The land is fair quality, situated favorably for tillage, and

bounds in stone, water and valuable timber.

A fertile Farm of 160 acres, situated in Indiana 44 miles from Cincinnati, having 80 acres in cultivation, an excellent brick house, 50 by 36 feet, with 11 rooms, a hall and cellar; also a substantial frme barn 70 by 46 feet, and a large of chard of apple, cherry and peach trees. The land is level,

and the neighborhood healthly.

A desirable Farm of 270 acres, situated 5 miles from town upon a good road, having 220 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, and plum; also a garden well enclosed, having strawberry and aspara-gus beds; likewise a frame house, with 3 rooms; also a brick milk house with two bed rooms, a commodious frame bath, a brick smoke house, and frame stables and cow houses.— The land is rich and consists of bottom and upland. It is a very good farm, and well calculated for a country seat, or airy, nursery, and market garden purposes.

A Country Seat, with 32 acres of land, situated upon a

ad, 4 miles from town, with 20 acres in cultivation, a frame ouse having 7 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame 6 cents single. table, a good cistern and a large orchard of choice apple, pear and cherry trees. The land is chiefly in meadow,

rich and rolling.

A good Farm of 70 acres, situated 8 miles from town near to a McAdamized road, having 45 acres in cultivation, in orchad of choice grafted fruit trees, a new brick hou with 5 rooms, a cellar, and a porc, also a lage frame barn with sheds, cribs and wagon house, two springs and a creek. The land is excellent and eligibly located for culture. 240 acres of very good land well located for cultivation,

tuated 24 miles from town, with 150 acres in culture, an orchard of 7 to 8 acres of choice grafted fruit trees, a frame house having 5 rooms an a cellar; also a commodious frai barn, two wells and many springs. The farm is in excellen

A farm of 112 acres, situated upon a good road, 7 m from town, having 40 acres in tillage, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame barn, a well and a nursery of peach and apple trees; likewise cherry, peach, raspberry and current trees. The land is rich, and generally rolling.

A fertile Farm of 180 acres, situated 18 miles from town and 3 from the Ohio river, having 90 acres in cultivation, a stone house, 40 by 20 feet, with 4 rooms, a hall, and a cel lar; also a two story tan house, 34 by 20 feet, and severa tan pits; likewise a saw-mill, a frame barn, 50 by 30 feet and an orchard of 3 acres of choice apple, pear and peach trees. The land is rich, rolling, and well watered with springs and creek.

A desirable Stock Farm of 420 acres, situated upon a turnpike, 28 miles from Lawrenceburgh, and 50 from Cincinnati, with 150 acres in cultivation, (chiefly in meadow) an orchard of 4 acres of grafted apple trees, a cide a press; also a frame house having 4 rooms and a porch; likewise a commodious frame barn; also a lage log barn, and a new frame shop. The land is eligibly situated for culture, and first rate quality for hay. It is a fine grazing farm.
It will be sold at a low rate upon favorable terms.

Very many other FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS for sale. Also, several small tracts without buildings, a few miles from the city. Eligible HOUSES in various parts of the City, for sale.

Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call for full informa-tion, which will be given gratis. If by letter, postage paid Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon more gage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent at 10 days sight. Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales

Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the European Bankers. English and Eastern Bills of Exchange, Gold, and Bank f England notes bought and sold.

Farmers and Citizens wishing to dispose of their will incur no expense unless sales be effected.

The views of poor Emigrants promoted without cost, Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, Fourth st. East of Main.

3 Hhds. of fresh Sugar Beet Seed of the most approv kind and latest importation from France,
Price One Dollar per lb. C. DONALDSON & CO. No. 18, Main street, Cincinnati.

SUGAR BEET SEED.

JIILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO.

From various and recent publications, it would seem that nany of the friends of this medicine are disposed to call it a specific; a sovereign remedy for many diseases; and some have gone so far as to assert positively, that it will cure all diseases. While we claim for it as great powers in the re-Two Hundred and Fifty Thousana copies not be the management of the function of exciting glandular secretions with sheet. Their great excellence has gained for them the miration of Educaters, and they are generally adopted four producing ptysism (of which we have abundant testimated backs in the schools of Western and mony.) We do not claim that it is a specific, or sovereign mony.) remedy; nor do we believe that any medicine ever possesse

such power. Some who are decidedly friendly to the medicine, and warm advocates for its use, are strongly inclined to attribut-ing the jealousies manifested towards it, by inuendos, caloel siunders, &c., to the medical faculty.

We would say to such, that this is not, in our opinion, a t should be. For, although we occasionally find a medical man so wedded to early impressions, ancient theories, and stereotyped improvements, that he is unwilling to give credit to any new discovery or improvement which does not cing on Tuesday, the 13th, and terminating in all respects coincide with his theory and preconceived noills of mankind; and perhaps we might add a few who for the fate of their purses, should they fall in with the idea, that after all, this may be a substitute for CALOMEL. Yet we are happy to be able to say, that a large portion of the high-minded and humane members of the profession have manifested pleasure in seeing the introduction and prosperi ty of the medicine, and have treated both it and its proprie tors with cordiality and respect. To our certain knowledge more than 600 physicians make it a common prescription and we doubt not thousands with whom we are not acquain

ted, use it extensively in their practice. We have no evidence that physicians, as a body, have given their influence for the purpose of injuring its reputation, but we have much evidence to the contrary. We do believe, however, that these malicious attempts have originated with, and been promulgated by, secret Nostnum makerstheir craft being in greater danger from the popularity of

For the Company : A. MILES, General Agent.

\$10,000 WANTED. Any person having this sum to loan; at 10 per cent for a number of years, on good security, may hear of an opportunity by applying at this office. Aug. 14

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SADLERY. The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and ustomers that they have just received; direct from the manu factories in England, a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. &c., consisting in part of— Scotch Spring Knob Locks, from 5 to 10 inches Carpenters' and Day's Patent Knob Locks, 5 to 9 in.

do. Hall Door, Night and Dead Locks do. Common Mortice Locks and Latcher Improved Square Latches Scotch Spring Long Latches Blake's Patent Latches, Norfolk and Br. Thumb Latches Patent and Common Butt Hinges of all sizes Parliament and Loose Joint Hinges and Broad Butts Wood Screws from 3-8 to 4 in., of all Nos. Hand Rail Screws, Bed Screws, Mill and Timber Screws Cut Tacks, Springs, Sparrowbills and Finishing Nails Wrought Tacks; Nail, Closet and Water Hooks

Trace Chains Halter, Back, Breach, Ox and Log Chains Padlocks, Chest, Desk, Trunk, Till, Cupboard, Sideboar and Drawer Locks Speart, Davenport's, Taylor's and Moulson's Hand, Panne

and Ripping Saws Iron, Brass and Blueback Saws Turning, Iron and Wood do. Compass and Key hole do. Circular, Cross-cut, Pitt, Mill, Felloe and Veneering do. Firmer and Turning Chisels and Gouges Sacket and Mortice Chiscis A large assortment of Planes and Plane Irons

Iron, Steel and Steel Blade Squares Miller & William's, Jacob William's, Cassats, Kolp's Hunt's and Collins' Chopping Axes Hand, Broad, Ship and Coopers' do. Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes Hatchets, Hammers, Augus Armitage, Mouse Hoe Anville Sanderson & Co.'s and Hill's Anvils Cast Steel, English Blister and German Steel Vices Sledge and Hand Hammers and Smiths' Bellows Dust, Hearth, Clothes, Hair, Paint, Shoe and Horse Brushes Plain and Organizatal Bellows

Tea Trays, Waiters' Bread Baskets, &c. A large assortment of Silver Pencil Ca.es

Together with a very great variety of articles in the Hardware line too numerous to specify, all which, having been se-lected with great care and bought for cash, they will sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit, at their store,

C. DONALDSON & CO. Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1838.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS. Just arrived from New York, and for sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery office.
RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN to Suffrage, Citizenship, and Triat by Jury: being a book of facts, arguments and authorities, historical notices, and sketches of

lebates, with notes—price 25 cents.

REMARKS OF HENRY B. STANTON, in the Reoresentative's Hall, on the 23d and 24th of February, 1837, before the Committee of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, to whom was referred sundry memorials on the subject of Slavery—price 12 1-2. SPIRIT OF HUMANITY AND ESSENCE OF MORALITY; extracted from the productions of the Enlightened and Benevolent of various ages and climes—illus-

trated with Engravings. THE AM. ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC, For 1839.

For sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository. Main street, between 4th and 5th, East side Price, \$4,00 per hundred, 50 cents a dozen,

ALSO:-The Proceedings of the Indiana Anti-Slavery Convention held at Milton, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th, 1838. For sale at the Cincinnati Book Depository.

The following is from a highly respectable young lady, residing in Cincinnati, with whom many of our citiz

acquainted: CINCINNATI, Oct. 16, 1838.

To Dn. PECK—Sir I esteem it a duty and privilege to recommend the 'Watasia' to all who are afflicted with cough, having myself, as I have many reasons for believing, by its ase, been rescued from an early grave.

Last spring, while engaged as a school teacher in the coun

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ABBY S. EUSTIS. Oct. 26-249-1t.

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